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ELEMENTS OF HEBREW

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BY

AN INDUCTIVE METHOD.

Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged.

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CHICAGO, 1882.

THE HEBREW BOOK EXCHANGE, MORGAN PARK.

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TO THE MEMBERS OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HEBREW
this volume is respectfully dedicated

Entered according to the Act of Congress in the office of the Librarian of Congress, 1882, by WILLIAM R. HARPER.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

Within twelve months from the time of publishing the first edition of the "Elements of Hebrew," every copy was gone. The favor with which the book was received encouraged the author to undertake the publication of a new edition. This edition is printed, *not published*. The *publication* of a Hebrew grammar presupposes long experience and erudite knowledge. To neither of these does the author lay claim. It is to be understood that the present volume is issued for a special class of men, engaged in a special work. It is, in the nature of the case, imperfect. But while this fact is sorely lamented, and while no excuse for it can be offered, there are reasons which perhaps in some measure may serve to extenuate it. The plan of the grammar is entirely *new*. Years of study and practice are necessary for the full and perfect development of it. The work of preparation has been done in the midst of regular and special duties of the most exacting character. Add also the patience-trying, soul-disturbing difficulties connected with the setting up and electrotyping of Hebrew type, together with the haste made necessary by the daily demands for the book, and perhaps the student will pardon the errors which may arrest his attention.

The "Elements" contains nothing new; it is but a new arrangement of old material. The best grammars have been consulted in its preparation. It is especially indebted to the grammars of Gesenius and Davidson, but valuable aid has been received also from Green, Ewald, Nordheimer, Deutzsch, Kalisch, Bickell and Boettcher.

The system of grammar employed is substantially that of Gesenius.

The method of transliteration, however, differs in some details. It may be said that the book is intended, in some sense, as an Introduction to Gesenius.

The method pursued is the so-called *Inductive.* The first four chapters of Genesis form the basis and a thorough knowledge of these chapters is presupposed on the part of all who undertake the study of it. When these chapters fail to produce examples of a given principle, words are taken from other portions of the Old Testament, and in most cases the book, chapter and verse are indicated. Additional material is furnished by the various Paradigms and the forms taken from them. The principle underlying the whole method is this: *So far as possible let the student master facts before principles; let no principle be presented for his consideration until he has had several illustrations of that principle.* This is the *ideal* plan, and, in the opinion of the author, he who adheres to it most rigidly is the *ideal* teacher.

Instead of adopting a new Paradigm-word for each class of Weak verbs, it seemed best to retain the verb קטל, merely varying it so far as the particular verb under consideration demanded, e. g., Pē Guttural עטל; ʿAyin Doubled, קטט; ʿAyin Vāv, קול etc. There is no objection whatever to this method. Gesenius adopts it in his treatment of the *Formation of Nouns.* Experience has shown that men learn the verb in this way more rapidly and more thoroughly.

The treatment of the noun is, in substance, that which is found in Gesenius' grammar, in a form, however, more simple and less cumbersome.

For the sake of convenience of reference, those sections of the "Hebrew Vocabularies" which contain the lists of Strong, Guttural, Contracted and Quiescent verbs, occurring between 25 and 5000 times are included in this volume.

It was absolutely necessary to have the grammar ready by Sept. 1st. On this account, it was found impossible to insert the three appendices which belong to it, viz.: I. *The Accents;* II. *Vav Consecutive;* III. *The*

Formation of Nouns. These will be printed, at the earliest possible moment, and will be sent *free of charge* to all purchasers of the grammar.

In the work of revising the sheets and of verifying the references, much valuable assistance has been rendered by Mr. O. O. Fletcher.

The grammar may be obtained only through THE HEBREW BOOK EXCHANGE.

Trusting that the present edition may be received with the same favor as the former one, and that the unavoidable delay in issuing it will be excused, the author places the book in the hands of his pupils.

MORGAN PARK, Sept. 1st, 1882. W. R. H.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART FIRST—ORTHOGRAPHY.

I. LETTERS.

Page.

1. Hebrew Alphabet 10, 11
2. Remarks on Pronunciation 12, 13
3. Remarks on the Letters 12, 13
4. Classification of the Letters 12, 13

II. VOWELS.

5. Vowel-Sounds 14, 15
6. Vowel-Letters 14, 15
7. Vowel-Signs 14, 15
8. Coalition of Vowel-Letters and Vowel-Signs 16, 17
9. The Half-Vowels 16, 17
10. The Syllable-Divider (Shva) 16, 17

III. POINTS.

11. Daghesh-Lene 16, 17
12. Daghesh-Forte 18, 19
13. Mappiq and Raphe 20, 21
14. Maqqeph 20, 21
15. Methegh 20, 21
16. Qri and Kthibh 20, 21

IV. SYLLABLES.

17. Syllabication 22, 23
18. Kinds of Syllables 22, 23
19. The Quantity of the Vowel in Syllables 22, 23
20. Qamets and Qamets-Hatuph 22, 23

V. EUPHONY OF VOWELS.

21. The Hebrew Vowel-System 24, 25
22. Changes of Vowels 26, 27
23. Insertion of Vowels 26, 27
24. Pause 28, 29

VI. EUPHONY OF CONSONANTS.

25. Assimilation 28, 29
26. Rejection of Consonants 28, 29
27. Addition, Transposition, Commutation 30, 31
28. Peculiarities of Gutturals 30, 31
29. Peculiarities of Quiescents 32, 33

PART SECOND—ETYMOLOGY.

VII. PARTICLES—(Inseparable).

30. The Article 36, 37
31. The He Interrogative 36, 37
32. Inseparable Prepositions 36, 37
33. Vav Conjunctive 38, 39

VIII. PRONOUNS.

34. The Personal Pronoun 38, 39
35. The Pronominal Suffixes 38, 39
36. The Demonstrative Pronouns 40, 41
37. The Relative Pronoun 40, 41
38. The Interrogative Pronouns 40, 41

IX. THE VERB.

39. Roots, Classes 42, 43
40. General View of the Strong Verb: Species 42, 43
41. General View of the Strong Verb: Tenses and Moods 44, 45
42. The Perfect (Qal) 46, 47
43. The Infinitives (Qal) 46, 47
44. The Imperative (Qal) 48, 49
45. The Imperfect (Qal) 48, 49
46. The Participles (Qal) 48, 49
47. The Niph'al Conjugation 50, 51
48. The Pi'el and Pu'al Conjugations 50, 51
49. The Hiph'il and Hoph'al Conjugations 52, 53
50. The Hithpa'el Conjugation 52, 53

X. WEAK VERBS.

51. Classes of Weak Verbs 54, 55
52. Verbs Pe (פ) Guttural 54, 55
53. Verbs 'Ayin (ע) Guttural 56, 57
54. Verbs Lamedh (ע) Guttural 56, 57
55. Verbs Pe 'Aleph (פ״א) 58, 59
56. Verbs Pe Nun (פ״נ) 58, 59
57. Verbs 'Ayin Doubled (ע״ע) 60, 61
58. Verbs Pe Yodh (פ״י) 62, 63
59. Verbs 'Ayin Vav, and 'Ayin Yodh (ע״ו, ע״י) 64, 65
60. Verbs Lamedh 'Aleph (ל״א) 66, 67
61. Verbs Lamedh He (ל״ה) 66, 67
62. Verbs with Suffixes 68–70, 69–71
63. Special Forms 70, 71

XI. NOUNS.

64. Gender, Number 72, 73
65. States 72, 73
66. Ancient Case-Endings 74, 75
67. Suffixes with Nouns 74, 75
68. Stem-Changes 76, 77
69. Declensions of Masculine Nouns 78, 79
70. Declensions of Feminine Nouns 79
71. Irregular Nouns 80
72. Numerals 81

XII. SEPARATE PARTICLES.

73. Adverbs 82, 83
74. Prepositions 82, 83
75. Conjunctions 82, 83

Paradigms 85–110

Verbs occurring 25—5000 times, arranged according to their classification 111–119

PART FIRST:—ORTHOGRAPHY.

1. HEBREW ALPHABET.

[Zeph. 3:8.][1]

1 לָכֵן חַכּוּ־לִי נְאֻם־יְהוָה
2 לְיוֹם קוּמִי לָעַד
3 כִּי מִשְׁפָּטִי לֶאֱסֹף גּוֹיִם
4 לְקָבְצִי מַמְלָכוֹת
5 לִשְׁפֹּךְ עֲלֵיהֶם זַעְמִי
6 כֹּל חֲרוֹן אַפִּי
7 כִּי בְאֵשׁ קִנְאָתִי
8 תֵּאָכֵל כָּל־הָאָרֶץ׃

1. l–khn ḫk–kû(v)+l(y) n'm yh–v(h)
   ā ē ă ō î ᵉū ᵉ ā
2. ly(v)m qû(v)m(y) l'dh
   ô ᵉ î ᵉă
3. k(y) mŝh–pṭ(y) l–'ŝph g(v)–ym
   î ĭ āî ĕᵉ ō ô î
4. lqbh–ts(y) mm–l–kh(v)th
   ᵉŏ î ă ā ô
5. lsh–pkh 'l(y)–hm̤ z'- m(y)
   ĭ ᵃê ĕ ă î ō
6. kl ḫr(v)n 'p–p(y)
   ō ô ᵃ ă î
7. k(y) b'sh qn–'–th(y)
   î ᵉē ĭ ā î
8. t-'–khl kl+h–'–rts
   ē ā ē ŏ ā ā ĕ

1. lā–khēn ḫăk–kû+lî nᵉ'ūm yᵉhô–vā(h)
2. lᵉyôm qû–mî lᵉ'ădh
3. kî mĭsh–pā–ṭî lĕ–'ᵉsōph gô–yîm
4. lᵉqŏbh–tsî măm–lā–khôth
5. lĭsh–pōkh 'ᵃlê–hĕm ză'– mî
6. kōl ḫᵃrôn 'ap–pî
7. kî bᵉ'ēsh qĭn–'ā–thî
8. tē–'ā–khēl kŏl+hā–'ā–rets

[1] This verse contains every letter in the alphabet, and, with a pair of exceptions, every sound in the language.

I. Letters.

1. Hebrew Alphabet.

Initial and medial.	Final.	Sound and sign.	Hebrew name.	Pronunciation of the name.	Signification of the name.	Numerical value.
א		ʾ	אָלֶף	ʾA-lĕph	*Ox*	1
ב		b, bh	בֵּית	Bêth	*House*	2
ג		g, gh	גִּימֶל	Gî-mĕl	*Camel*	3
ד		d, dh	דָּלֶת	Dā-lĕth	*Door*	4
ה		h	הֵא	Hē	*Window* (?)	5
ו		v	וָו	Vāv	*Hook*	6
ז		z	זַיִן	Ză-yĭn	*Weapon*	7
ח		ḥ	חֵית	Ḥêth	*Fence*	8
ט		ṭ	טֵית	Ṭêth	*Serpent* (?)	9
י		y	יוֹד	Yôdh	*Hand*	10
כ	ך	k, kh	כַּף	Kăph	*Palm of the hand*	20
ל		l	לָמֶד	Lā-mĕdh	*Ox-goad*	30
מ	ם	m	מֵים	Mêm	*Water*	40
נ	ן	n	נוּן	Nûn	*Fish*	50
ס		ṣ	סָמֶךְ	Ṣā-mĕkh	*Prop*	60
ע		ʿ	עַיִן	ʿA-yĭn	*Eye*	70
פ	ף	p, ph	פֵּא	Pē	*Mouth*	80
צ	ץ	ts	צָדֵי	Tsā-dhê	*Fish-hook*	90
ק		q	קוֹף	Qôph	*Back of the head*	100
ר		r	רֵישׁ	Rêsh	*Head*	200
שׂ		s	שִׂין	Sîn	*Tooth*	300
שׁ		sh	שִׁין	Shîn		
ת		t, th	תָּו	Tāv	*Sign* or *cross*	400

2. Remarks on Pronunciation.

1		2	
נֹאַם (Z. 1)	לְעַד (Z. 2)	קוּמִי (Z. 2)	מִשְׁפָּטִי (Z. 3)
אַפִּי (Z. 6)	עֲלֵיהֶם (Z. 5)	כִּי (Z. 3)	תֹּאכַל (Z. 8)
יְהוָה (Z. 1)	חַכּוּ (Z. 1)	קִנְאָתִי (Z. 7)	לֶאֱסֹף (Z. 3)
עֲלֵיהֶם (Z. 5)	חֲרוֹן (Z. 6)	כֹּל (Z. 6)	שִׂיחַ (2. 5)

3			4
בְּאֵשׁ (Z. 7)	יַבְּדֵל (1. 7)	לֶאֱסֹף (Z. 3)	מִשְׁפָּטִי (Z. 3)
קָבְצִי (Z. 4)	לְעַד (Z. 2)	לִשְׁפֹּךְ (Z. 5)	בְּאֵשׁ (Z, 7)
גּוֹיִם (Z. 3)	לָכֵן (Z. 1)	קִנְאָתִי (Z. 7)	עֵשֶׂב (2. 5)
בִּדְגַת (1.28)	כִּי (Z. 3)	תֹּאכֵל (Z. 8)	שִׂיחַ (2. 5)

3. Remarks on the Letters.

1	2	3	
בְּאֵשׁ (Z.7)	לָכֵן—לִשְׁפֹּךְ (Z.1,5)	כּוֹכָבִים (1.16)	זַעְמִי—חֲרוֹן (Z.5,6)
תֹּהוּ (1.2)	קוּמִי—לְיוֹם (Z.2)	בִּדְגַת—פְּנֵי (1.26)	מִשְׁפָּטִי (Z.3)
לָכֵן (Z.1)	נֹאַם—לָכֵן (Z.1)	דֶּרֶךְ (3.24)	לְיוֹם—לֶאֱסֹף (Z.2,3)
נֹאַם (Z.1)	אַפִּי—לֶאֱסֹף (Z.6,3)	הָיְתָה—חֹשֶׁךְ (1.2)	לְעַד—קָבְצִי (Z.2,4)
יְהוָה (Z.1)	לְקָבְצִי—הָאָרֶץ (Z.4,8)	וַיְהִי (1.3)	בְּאֵשׁ—שִׂיחַ (Z.7—2.5)

4. Classification of the Letters.

1	2	3
Labials . . . . . פ, מ, ו, ב	Weak: י, ו, ה, א / ע, ח, ה, א	Serviles . . . . . א
Dentals or Sibilants . . . . ש, צ, ס, ז	Medium: ר, נ, מ, ל / ש, צ, ס, ז	כ, י, ו, ה, ב
Linguals . . . ת, נ, ל, ט, ד	Strong: פ, ב / ק, כ, ג / ט, ת, ד	ת, ש, נ, מ, ל
Palatals . . . . . ה, כ, י, ג		
Gutturals . . . . ע, ח, ה, א		Radicals . . . . . ג
(ר is treated as a guttural.)		ס, ט, ח, ז, ד
		ר, ק, צ, פ, ע

2. Remarks on Pronunciation.

1. א (ʾ) is a "*soft breathing*," corresponding to *h* in *hour*.
   ה (h) is a "*rough breathing*," corresponding to *h* in *how*.
   ע (ʿ) is a sound peculiar to the Semitic, and so difficult of utterance that no attempt is made to reproduce it[1].
   ח (ḥ) is a deep guttural, pronounced like *ch* in German *Buch*.

2. ק (q) has a more forcible utterance than כ (k).
   ט (ṭ) and ס (ṣ) are not, in practice, distinguished from ת (t) and שׂ (s).

3. Six letters have a double pronunciation[2]: בּ b, ב bh; גּ g, ג gh; דּ d, ד dh; כּ k, כ kh; פּ p, פ ph; תּ t, ת th. (See **11.**)

4. שׁ pointed שׁ is sounded *sh*; pointed שׂ, it is sounded *s*.

3. Remarks on the Letters.

1. Words are written from *right to left*, and may not be divided; when it becomes necessary to fill out a line, certain letters are "extended:" א, ה, ל, ם, ת.

2. Five letters have two forms; the second is a final form: כ, ך; מ, ם; נ, ן; פ, ף; צ, ץ.

3. Certain letters, very similar in form, are to be carefully distinguished: ב, כ; ג, נ; ד, ר, ך; ה, ח, ת; ו, י; ז, ן; ט, מ; ס, ם; ע, צ; ש, שׁ.

4. Classification of the Letters.

1. *According to their organic formation:*—(1) Labials, (2) Dentals, or Sibilants, (3) Linguals, (4) Palatals, (5) Gutturals.

2. *According to their strength:*—(1) The *weak* letters suffer or occasion *many* changes in the formation or inflection of words; (2) the *medium* suffer or occasion a *few* changes; (3) the *strong* suffer or occasion *no* changes.

3. *According to their functions:*—(1) The *Serviles* are used as prefixes and suffixes in the formation and inflection of words (see Appendix I); (2) The *Radicals* are found *only* in roots.

---

[1] ע had originally two sounds: (1) that of a sharp guttural (related to א, as ח to ה); (2) that of a vibrating palatal sound (cf. the French r).

[2] In practice, כ (kh) and כ (k), ג (gh) and ג (g) are not distinguished; ד (dh) is pronounced like *th* in *the*, ת (th), like *th* in *thin*.

II. Vowels.

5. Vowel-sounds.

Primary Vowel-sounds.		A (1st class)	I (2d class)	U (3d class
1. Short vowels	pure	ă	ĭ	ŭ
	deflected	(ĕ, ŏ)	ĕ	ŏ
2. Originally long vowels	pure	â (ô)	î	û
	diphthongal		ê	ô
3. Heightened or tone-long		ā (é)[1]	ē	ō
4. Volatilized or tone-short, called *half*-vowels		ᵉ ᵃ	ᵉ ᵉ	ᵉ ᵒ

6. Vowel-letters.

5	4	3	1 and 2
תראה thērāé	אלהים ʾᵉlôhîm	קומי qûmî	קאם qâm
עשה ʿôsé	יהי yᵉhî	תהו thōhû	ראש râsh
נעשה nă ʿᵃsé	פרי pᵉrî	ובהו vābhōhû	ראשים rāshîm
יהיה yĭhᵉyé	שלישי shᵉlîshî	רוח rû(ă)ḥ	נא nā
מקוה mĭqvē	פני pᵉnê	אור ʾôr	היתה hāyᵉthā
הנה hĭnnē	שני shᵉnê	טוב ṭôbh	בהמה bᵉhēmā
אהלה[2] ʾŏḥᵉlō	בין bên	יום yôm	קולך qôlᵉkhā
עשה[3] ʿᵃsō	עליהם ʿᵃlêhĕm	זרעו zărʿô	אכלת ʾākhāltā

7. Vowel-signs.

Class.	Long.			Short.			Half.		
A Class	◌ָ ◌ָה	â, ā	Qāmĕts	◌ַ	ă	Păttăḥ	◌ֲ ◌ֲה	ᵉ ᵃ	Simple Shᵉvâ Ḥāṭĕph-Păttăḥ
I Class	◌ִ ◌ִי	î	Hîrĕq	◌ִ	ĭ	Hîrĕq	◌ֱ ◌ֱי	ᵉ	Simple Shᵉvă
	◌ֵ ◌ֵי	ê, ē	Tsērê	◌ֶ	ĕ	Ṣĕghôl	◌ֱ ◌ֱי	ᵉ	Haṭĕph-Ṣĕghôl
U Class	◌ֻ ◌וּ	û	Shûrĕq	◌ֻ	ŭ	Qĭbbŭts	◌ְ ◌ְה	ᵉ	Simple Shᵉvâ
	◌ֹ ◌וֹ	ô, ō	Ḥōlĕm	◌ָ	ŏ	Qāmĕts-Ḥāṭûph	◌ֳ ◌ֳה	ᵒ	Ḥāṭĕph-Qāmĕts

[1] A diphthongal sound, difficult to classify.

[2] Gen. 12. 8. [3] Gen. 50. 20.

II. Vowels.

5. Vowel-sounds.

1. The *pure* short vowel-sounds are primary ; the *deflected* are related to and derived from the corresponding pure : ă often passing into ĕ, and then into ĭ ; ĕ and ŏ being equally current with ĭ and ŭ.
2. Of the originally *long* vowel-sounds, (1) the *pure* arise by duplication of short (ă + ă = â, etc.), or by coalescence of a short with its corresponding consonantal sound (ĭ + y = î, ŭ + v = û); (2) the *diphthongal*, from the combination of ă with ĭ or y, or of ă with ŭ or v.
3. The *heightened* or *tone-long*, originally short, arise from their proximity to the tone or accent of the word.
4. The *volatilized* or *tone-short*, not vowels but *half*-vowels, are occasioned by their distance from the tone or accent of the word.

6. Vowel-letters.

Originally vowel-sounds were indicated *only* by certain feeble consonant-sounds, א, ה, ו, י, hence called *vowel-letters*. Of these,

1. The *guttural* א indicated the guttural sound ā (seldom â) when *medial* (and sometimes when final)[1] ;
2. The *guttural* ה indicated the guttural sound ā, when *final* ;
3. The *labial* ו indicated the labial sounds û, ô ;
4. The *palatal* י indicated the palatal sounds î, ê ;
5. The letter ה sometimes also indicated é, ê, ô when final.

Remark 1.—A-sounds are indicated *rarely* when medial, and *not uniformly* when final.

Remark 2.—I-sounds and U-sounds are indicated *generally* when medial, *always* when final.

Remark 3.—When medial, *pure* long diphthongals (ê, ô) are indicated, but not *tone*-long (ē, ō).

7. Vowel-signs.

When the Hebrew ceased to be a spoken language this indication of the vowel-sounds by the vowel-letters was insufficient ; hence arose the so-called Massoretic system of vowel-signs which have the following pronunciation :

◌ָ (â, ā) as in *father*	◌ַ (ă) as in *hat*	◌ְ (ᵉ) has the sound of a very short *u*, like *e* in *below*.
◌ִ (î) as in *machine*	◌ִ (ĭ) as in *pin*	
◌ֵ (ê, ē) as in *they*	◌ֶ (ĕ) as in *pen*	◌ֲ, ◌ֳ, ◌ֱ (ᵃ ᵉ ᵒ) have the same sound as ◌ָ, ◌ַ, ◌ֶ, but are hurried in the pronunciation.
◌ֻ (û) as in *true*	◌ֻ (ŭ) as in *put*	
◌ֹ (ô, ō) as in *note*	◌ָ (ŏ) as in *on*	

Remark 1.—The Massoretic system of vowel-signs is purely phonetic.

Remark 2.—The points are generally written beneath the letter after which they are pronounced, but Hōlĕm is written above its letter and Shûrĕq is written in the bosom of Vāv.

[1] This does not include those cases in which א loses its consonantal character and quiesces (see 29, 1).

8. Coalition of Vowel-letters and Vowel-signs.

קָאם (10.14)[1]	מְאֹרֹת (1.15)	חֲסֹבֵב (2.13)	תָּמוּת (2.17)	וַיֵּיצֶר (2.7)
(קָם)	מְאֹרֹת (1.16)	חֲסֹבֵב (2.11)	תָּמְתוֹן (3.3)	וַיֵּצֶר (2.19)
נָתַתָּה (3.12)	רוֹמְמִי (1.30)	קוֹל (3.8)	עֲרוֹמִים (2.25)	(תַּנִּינִים)
(נָתַתָּ)	רֹמֶשׁ (1.26)	קִלְלָךְ (3.10)	עֵירְמִם (3.7)	תַּנִּינִם (1.21)

9. The Half-Vowels.

3.	(2)	2.	(1)	1.
אֲשֶׁר (1.7)	וַיְהִי (1.3)	vă-yᵉ-hî	בְּרֵאשִׁית (1.1)	רָקִיעַ (1.6)
אֱלֹהִים (1.1)	בְּרָקִיעַ (1.15)	bĕ-rᵉ-qî(ă)'	תְּהוֹם (1.2)	רָקִיעַ (1.15)
מוֹעֲדִים (1.14)	מִלְאוּ (1.28)	mĕ-lᵉ-'û	הָיְתָה (1.2)	(שָׁרַץ)
יַעֲזֹב (2.24)	בְּרֵנַת (1.28)	bĕ-rᵉ-ghăth	יִשְׁרְצוּ (1.20)	שָׁרְצוּ (1.21)
לְקָחָה (2.23)	וַיְכַל (2.2)	vă-yᵉ-khăl	הַמְּאֹרֹת (1.16)	(יִשְׁרַץ)
זְהַב (2.12)	עֲבָדָה (2.15)	'ŏ-bhᵉ-dhāh	הַגְּדֹלִים (1.21)	יִשְׁרְצוּ (1.20)

10. The Syllable-divider, Sh·va.

Remarks 2, 3.	Remark 1.	2.	1.
יִשְׁרְצוּ (1.20)	בְּרֵאשִׁית (1.1)	חֹשֶׁךְ (1.4)	וַיִּבְרֵל (1.7)
נַפְקְחוּ (3.5)	וּבִין (1.4)	בְּתוֹךְ (1.6)	וַיִּקְרָא (1.5)
אַכְלִיתָ (3.11)	טוֹב (1.4)	הַהֹלֵךְ (2.14)	מַבְדִּיל (1.6)
וַיִּכַל (2.2)	וַיְהִי (1.6)	(אַתְּ)	לִמְקוֹהַ (1.10)
הַמְּאֹרֹת (1.16)	יוֹם (1.5)	(נָתַתְּ)	זְרָעוֹ (1.12)
הַמְּאֹרֹת (1.16)	קוּמִי (Z.1)	(קָטַלְתְּ)	לִמְמִשְׁלֹת (1.16)

III. Points.

11. Daghesh-lene.

Remark 2.	Remark 1.		
בְּרֵנַת (1.28)	בְּצַלְמוֹ בְצ״ (1.27)	עֵץ פְּרִי (1.11)	בְּרֵאשִׁית (1.1)
לְעֲבָדָה (2.15)	וּנְקֵבָה בָּרָא (1.27)	עַל־פְּנֵי (1.2)	בָּרָא (1.1)
אַכְלְךָ (2.17)	רְדוּ בִּרְנַת (1.28)	וַיְהִי־כֵן (1.7)	הָיְתָה (1.2)
אַכְלְכֶם (3.5)	כִּי בְיוֹם (2.17)	בּוֹ פְרִי (1.29)	וּבֹהוּ (1.2)
יַהַרְגֵהוּ (4.8)	תִּנְעָוּ בּוֹ פֶּן (3.3)	אֶת־כָּל־ (1.29)	בְּהוֹךְ (1.6)

[1] Hosea.

8. Coalition of Vowel-letters and Vowel-signs.

A vowel-sound is often doubly indicated, by a vowel-letter and by a vowel-sign. It is in this case said to be written *fully*; if indicated only by a vowel-sign, it is said to be written *defectively*.

9. The Half-Vowels.[1]

1. The *half-vowels*, shortenings or remnants of earlier full vowel-sounds, are indicated by the so called Sh^{e}vâ; this Sh^{e}vâ is *always* pronounced, the simple (ְ), like *e* in *below*, the compound, like an extremely short *a*, *e*, or *o* (cf. **7.**).
2. Simple Sh^{e}vâ is called:
   (1) *Initial*, when it stands under a letter which belongs exclusively to the following syllable;
   (2) *Medial*, when it stands under a letter which wavers between the preceding and following syllables, closing the former and beginning the latter (see **19.** R.)
3. Compound Sh^{e}vâ, represented by the union of the *simple* Sh^{e}va with a short vowel, stands chiefly under gutturals.

10. The Syllable-divider, Sh^{e}va.

A simple Sh^{e}vâ, serving merely as a syllable-divider and *not* pronounced, is also written:

1. Under every *medial* vowelless[2] consonant, and
2. Under a *final* vowelless consonant,
   (1) When that consonant is Kăph, or
   (2) When it contains Dāghēsh-forte (cf. **12.** 2. 1), or
   (3) When it is preceded by another vowelless consonant.

Remark 1.—א, ה, ו, י, when *vowel-letters* (see 7), or quiescent (Ps. 29) do not of course receive a Sh^{e}vâ.

Remark 2.—The Sh^{e}vâ under an initial consonant, whether of a word or of a syllable, is always a *half-vowel and vocal.*

Remark 3.—The Sh^{e}vâ under a final consonant, whether of a word or of a syllable is always a *syllable-divider and silent.*

III. Points.

11. Daghesh-lene.

The letters בּ, גּ, דּ, כּ, פּ, תּ have a double sound (see **2.** 3). Their original hard or unaspirated sound (b, g, d, k, p, t) is indicated by a point called Dāghēsh-lene, *which they receive whenever they do not immediately follow a vowel-sound.*

Remark 1.—When a disjunctive accent stands between an aspirate and the preceding vowel (as at the beginning of a chapter, verse or section of a verse), the aspirate does not *immediately* follow the vowel, and hence takes Dāghēsh-lene.

Remark 2.—The fact that an aspirate without Dāghēsh-lene *must immediately follow a vowel-sound*, often shows that a preceding Sh^{e}vâ is a half-vowel, when this would not otherwise be known.

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[1] The half-vowels are indicated by the superior letters (^{a} ^{e} ^{o}); the simple Sh^{e}va, when a half-vowel, by an italicized (^{e}).

[2] I. e., without a vowel or a half-vowel.

12. Daghesh-forte.

Remarks 1 and 2.	1.
חַוָּה (3.20) ḥăv-vā(h)	הַשָּׁמַיִם (1.1) hăsh-shā-mă-yĭm
מִתַּחַת (1.7) mĭt-tă-ḥăth	הַמַּיִם (1.7) hăm-mă-yĭm
הַבְּהֵמָה (1.25) hăb-bᵉhē-mā(h)	הַיְבֵשָׁה (1.9) hăy-yăb-bā-shā(h)
הַדַּעַת (2.17) hăd-dă-ʿăth	הַמְּאֹרֹת (1.16) hăm-mᵉʾô-rôth

2. 3)	2. 2)	2. 1)
הָאוֹר (1.4) *for* הַאוֹר	וַיְהִי (1.3)	וַיְכַל (2.2)
וַיְבָרֶךְ (1.22) *for* וַיַּבְרֵךְ	וַיְקַדֵּשׁ (2.3)	וַיְצַו (2.16)
הָעוֹף (1.22) *for* הַעוֹף	חַיְתוֹ (1.24)	וַיַּךְ (2.12)[2]
הָהֹלֵךְ (2.14) *for* הַהֹלֵךְ	לְקָחָה (2.23)	וַיְט (12.8)[1]
הַחֹשֶׁךְ (1.4) *for* הַחֹשֶׁךְ	וַיְכֻלּוּ (2.1)	אֵם (2.24) (אִמְּ)

3. 2)	3. 1)
יְקַדֵּשׁ (2.3) צִוִּיתִי (3.11)	מִתַּחַת (1.7) (מִן־תַּחַת) יִטַּע (2.8) (יִנְטַע)
יְכֻלּוּ (2.1) עֲצָבוֹן (3.17)	יִקָּווּ (1.9) (יִנָּקְווּ) יִפַּח (2.7) (יִנָּפַח)
לְקַח (3.23) חֲטָאת (4.7)	נָתַתִּי (1.29) (נָתַנְתִּי) יִפַּל (2.21) (יִנָּפֵל)
מְתַהֵלֵךְ (3.8) תַּנִּינִם (1.21)	מִמֶּנּוּ (3.22) (מִן־מֶן־נּוּ) יִקַּח (2.21) (יִלָּקַח)
יִתְחַבֵּא (3.8) כְּנוֹר (4.21)	אַפָּיו (2.7) (אַנְפָּיו) יִקַּם (4.24) (יִנָּקֵם)

3. 6)	3. 5)	3. 4)	3. 3)
אֵלֶּה (2.4)	חָדְלוּ (5.7)[3]	הַלְּבֵן (17.17)[1]	עֲשֵׂה־פְרִי (1.11)
לָמָּה (4.6)	וְיֶחֱלוּ (29.21)[4]	הַצְּפִינוֹ (2.3)[2]	אֶעֱשֶׂה־לּוֹ (2.18)
הֵנָּה (6.2)	יְצַתּוּ (33.12)[5]	מְקַדֵּשׁ (15.17)[2]	לְקָחָה־זֹּאת (2.23)

[1]Genesis. [2]Exodus. [3]Judges. [4]Job. [5]Isaiah.

12. Daghesh-forte.

1. The doubling of a consonant is indicated by a point in its bosom, called Dāghēsh-forte. Consonants may be doubled (*i. e.*, receive Dāghēsh-forte) *only* when they immediately follow a vowel ; hence

Remark 1.—The point in Vāv and in the aspirates is always Dāghēsh-*forte*, if preceded by a vowel.

Remark 2.—Dāghēsh-forte in an aspirate serves also as Dāghēsh-lene, doubling the *hard*, not the soft, sound of the aspirate.

2. Dāghēsh-forte is omitted

1) always from *final* consonants (except from תּ of אַתְּ, and נַעֲרָתְּ);

2) often from *medial* consonants which have *only* a Sh^{e}vâ ;

Remark 1.—In such cases the Dāghēsh-forte, though not expressed, is *implied*, and the Sh^{e}vâ is always a half-vowel.

Remark 2.—The letters which thus reject Dāghēsh-forte are in the order of frequency of rejection, ו,י, מ,נ,ל, צ,ס,ש, ק. (Aspirates may not reject it.)

3) always from the *gutturals* (see 28. 3).

3. Dāghēsh-forte may be *essential*, *i. e.*, necessary to the form in which it occurs ; it is then called

1) *Compensative*, when the doubling represents (1) the combination of two similar or (2) the assimilation of two dissimilar letters ;

2) *Characteristic*, when the doubling is indicative of a grammatical form.

Dāghēsh-forte may be *euphonic*, *i. e.*, employed merely for the sake of euphony ; it is then called

3) *Conjunctive*, when the initial letter of a word is thereby joined with the final vowel of the preceding word ;

4) *Separative*, when a consonant, with Sh^{e}vâ and preceded by a short vowel, is doubled in order to make the Sh^{e}vâ more audible ;

5) *Emphatic*, when the doubling strengthens or emphasizes the final tone-syllable of a section or verse;

6) *Firmative*, when the doubling, in the case of liquids, gives greater firmness to the preceding vowel.

13. Mappiq and Raphe.

1.		2.	
(1.24) לִמְיָנָהּ	(3.6) לְאִישָׁהּ	(1.6) לָמַיִם	(4.4) וּמֵחֶלְבֵּהֶן
(2.15) לְעָבְדָהּ	(3.6) עִמָּהּ	(1.26) בִּדְגַת	(4.8) וַיַּהַרְגֵהוּ
(2.15) לְשָׁמְרָהּ	(3.15) זַרְעָהּ	(2.23) לְקַחָהּ	(6.2) וַיִּקָּחוּ

14. Maqqeph.

(1.2) עַל־פְּנֵי	(1.4) אֶת־הָאוֹר	(1.5) וַיְהִי־עֶרֶב	(1.21) כָּל־נֶפֶשׁ
(1.3) יְהִי־אוֹר	(1.16) אֶת־הַמָּאוֹר	(1.11) זַרְעוֹ־בוֹ	(3.16) יִמְשָׁל־בָּךְ

15. Methegh.

1.	2.	3.	4.
(1.3) וַיְהִי־אוֹר	(1.2) הָיְתָה	(1.18) וְלַהַבְדִּיל	(2.13) וְשֵׁם־הַנָּהָר
(1.7) הָרָקִיעַ	(1.21) שָׁרְצוּ	(1.25) הָאֲדָמָה	(3.2) עֵץ־הַגָּן
(1.9) תֵּרָאֶה	(2.4) תּוֹלְדוֹת	(1.26) נַעֲשֶׂה	(2.9) בְּתוֹךְ־הַגָּן
(1.16) הַכּוֹכָבִים	(2.4) בְּהִבָּרְאָם	(2.3) לַעֲשׂוֹת	(4.12) תֵּת־כֹּחָהּ
(18.29) הָאַרְבָּעִים	(2.14) הָרְבִיעִי	(2.23) לְקַחָהּ	(4.15) הַכּוֹת־אֹתוֹ

16. Qeri and Kethibh.

Remark 2. (קְרִי perpetuum)	Remark 1. (Pronunciation of כְּתִיב)	2. (כְּתִיב)	1. (קְרִי)
	מְחַיְיאֵל	מחייאל	(4.18) מְחִיָּאֵל
(3.20) הִיא / הִוא	הוֹצִיא	הוציא	(8.17) הַיֹּצֵא
	וַיְישֵׁם	ויישם	(24.33) וַיּוּשַׂם
(2.4) אֲדֹנָי / יְהוָה	צֵידָה	צידה	(27.3) צֵיד
	בְּגָד	בגד	(30.11) בָּא גָד
(15.8) אֱלֹהִים / יְהוֹה	יְשִׁשְׁכָר	יששכר	(30.18) יִשָּׂכָר

13. Mappiq and Raphe.

1. Măppîq (מַפִּיק *extender*) is a point in ה, when final, and indicates that it is used as a consonant, and not as a vowel-letter.

2. Rāphé (רָפֶה *rest*) is a horizontal stroke placed over a letter, and calls attention to the *absence* of Dāghēsh or Măppîq, where these points might have been expected.

14. Maqqeph.

Măqqēph (מַקֵּף *binder*) is a horizontal stroke placed between two words, and indicates that they are to be pronounced together, and accented as though they formed but a single word.

Remark.—The first word losing its accent, any long vowel, in a mixed (18. 2) syllable, is shortened.

15. Methegh.

Měthĕgh (מֶתֶג *a bridle*) is a perpendicular line placed on the left side of a vowel-point, and indicates that the syllable to which it belongs has a secondary accent. The following are its chief uses :—

1. On the second syllable before the tone; but generally on the third, if the second is mixed (18. 2).
2. With a long vowel followed by a vocal Sh^{e}vâ *pretonic*.
3. With *all* vowels before a compound Sh^{e}vâ.
4. With a long vowel before Măqqēph.

16. Q^{e}rî and K^{e}thîbh.

1. Q^{e}rî (קְרִי *read*).—A term designating marginal readings which the Massorites substituted for the readings of the text.

2. K^{e}thîbh (כְּתִיב *written*).—A term designating the readings of the text for which the Massorites substituted the Q^{e}rî.

Remark 1.—In such cases, the vowel-points given with the K^{e}thîbh are pronounced with the Q^{e}rî, and in reading the K^{e}thîbh the vowels must be supplied.

Remark 2.—Words *always* read otherwise than they are written receive the pointing of the Q^{e}rî, while the marginal reading is omitted.

IV. Syllables.

17. Syllabication.

1.	2.
בָּרָא (1.21)	הָ־רֵ־מֵ־שֶׁת (1.7)
הָאָרֶץ (4.4)	וּ־מִ־חֶ־לְבֵ־הֶן (1.29)
	הָרָקִיעַ (1.20) אֱלֹהִים (1.1)
	אֲשֶׁר (1.7) תְּהוֹם (1.2)

18. Kinds of Syllables.

1.	2.	Remarks 1, 2.	Remarks 3, 4.
בָּרָא (1.1)	מַבְדִּיל (1.6)	הַ (מָ־קֹם) מָיִם (1.6)	יִשְׁרְצוּ (1.20)
תֹּהוּ (1.2)	בֵּין (1.4)	יְ (קַ־קָ) קָוּוּ (1.9)	נִפְקָחוּ (3.5)
וָבֹהוּ (1.2)	טוֹב (1.4)	הַ (מָ־קֹם) מָאוֹר (1.16)	יִתְפָּרוּ (3.7)
פְּנֵי (1.2)	מַזְרִיעַ (1.11)	יֵרֵב (יִרְבֶּה) (1.22)	יִשְׁמְעוּ (3.8)
יְהִי (1.3)	לְמִשְׁלֶ (1.18)	יִבֶן (יִבְנֶה) (2.22)	בְּרֵאשִׁית (1.1)
קָרָא (1.5)	יִשְׁבַּת (2.2)	וַיִּשְׁתְּ (9.21)	אֱלֹהִים (1.1)

19. The Quantity of the Vowel in Syllables.

1.	2.	3.	Remark.
הָאוֹר (1.4)	וְחַשֶׁךְ (1.2)	אֵת (1.1)	בְּרִקִיעַ (1.14)
מֵעַל (1.7)	בֶּקֶר (1.5)	בָּרָא (1.1)	חַיִּיתוֹ (1.24)
וּבֵין (1.7)	מַבְדִּיל (1.6)	עֶרֶב (1.5)	בְּדַגַת (1.26)
אֱלֹהִים (1.1)	לְמִקְוֵה (1.10)	מֵעַל (1.7)	וַיְהִי (1.3)

20. Qamets and Qamets-hatuph.

1. 1)	1. 2)	2. 1)	2. 2) and 3)
לְאָכְלָה (1.29)	אָהֳלָה (9.21)	בָּרָא (1.1)	אָכְלִתָּ (3.11)
כָּל־עֵשֶׂב (1.30)	בָּחֳרִי (11.8)[1]	הָאָרֶץ (1.1)	אֹתָם (1.28)
עָבְדָה (2.15)	(הָעָטְלָה)	וַיִּקְרָא (1.8)	הָיְתָה (1.2)
לְשָׁמְרָה (2.15)	(הָעָטְלוֹ)	רָקִיעַ (1.6)	שָׁרְצוּ (1.21)

[1] Exodus.

IV. Syllables.

17. Syllabication.

1. A word contains as many syllables as it has vowels.
2. Pattaḥ-furtive (see 28. 1. 2) and the Shᵉvâs (half-vowels) are not sufficiently vocalic to form syllables.

Remark.—Every syllable, except the prefix ֫, begins with a consonant.

18. Kinds of Syllables.

Syllables are *simple* (*open*), or *mixed* (*closed*):—

1. *Simple*, when they end in a vowel;
2. *Mixed*, when they end in a consonant.

Remark 1.—A mixed syllable whose final consonant is the same as that with which the following syllable begins is termed *sharpened.*

Remark 2.—A *final* mixed syllable sometimes ends in *two* consonants but a vowel is generally inserted (see **12.** 2).

Remark 3.—Of two consonants, with Shᵉvâs, in the middle of a word, the first belongs to the preceding, the second to the following syllable.

Remark 4.—A syllable may, of course, *begin* with two consonants, the first of which always has a half-vowel.

19. The Quantity of the Vowel in Syllables.

1. The vowel of an unaccented *simple* syllable is long.
2. The vowel of an unaccented *mixed* syllable is short.
3. The vowel of an *accented* syllable, whether simple or mixed, may be either long or short.

Remark.—Sometimes a consonant with *medial* Shᵉvâ (see 9. 2. 2) hangs loosely between the preceding and following syllable, serving both to close the former and to open the latter. Such a syllable is termed *half-open* or *intermediate*[1].

20. Qamets and Qamets-ḥatuph.

1. The vowel-point ◌ is Qāmĕts-ḥāṭûph(ŏ),
   1) in an unaccented mixed syllable;
   2) before a guttural with Hāṭēph-Qāmĕts, or Qāmĕts-ḥāṭûph.
2. It is Qāmĕts (ā or â),
   1) in a simple syllable;
   2) in an accented mixed syllable;
   3) where accompanied by Mĕthĕgh, and followed by a simple Shᵉvâ, as a half-vowel.

[1] For a fuller treatment of the half-open syllables, see Apendix III.

V. Euphony of Vowels.

21. The Hebrew Vowel-system.

1.

רָאשִׁים (2.10) râshîm	וַיֵּצֵר (2.19) văyyîtsĕr	תְּמוּתוּן (3.3) t^{e}mûthûn
קָאם (10.14)[1] qâm	רְקִיעַ (1.17) r^{e}qî(ă)^{ʿ}	תְּשׁוּקָתוֹ (4.7) t^{e}shûqāthô
שָׁת (4.25) shâth	יַנְחֵהוּ (2.15) yănnîḥēhû	מוֹעֲדִים (1.14) mô^{ʿ}^{a}dhîm
נָד (4.14) nâdh	בֵּין (1.4) bên	וַיֹּאמֶר (1.3) văyyômĕr
נָע (4.14) nâ^{ʿ}	תֵּיטִיב (4.7) têṭîbh	אֱלֹהִים (1.1) ^{e}lôhîm

2.

הַבְּדִיל (1.14) hăbhdîl	מִתַּחַת (1.7) mittăḥăth	וַיְכֻלּוּ (2.1) văy^{e}khŭllû
אֶרֶץ (1.24) ’ĕrĕts	מֶמְשֶׁלֶת (1.16) mĕmshĕlĕth	לְקַחְתָּ (3.19) lŭqqāḥtā
בִּתִּי (2.2)[2] bittî	הַמְטִיר (2.5) hĭmṭîr	לְאָכְלָה (1.29) l^{e}’ŏkhlā(h)

3.

בָּרָא (1.1) bārā	אֵת (1.1) ’ēth	תֹּהוּ (1.2) thōhû
הָאָרֶץ (1.1) hā’ārĕts	וַיִּבְדֵּל (1.7) văyyăbhdēl	חֹשֶׁךְ (1.4) ḥōshĕk
הָיְתָה (1.2) hāy^{e}thā	עֵץ (1.11) ’ēts	כֹּל (1.30) kōl
וָבֹהוּ (1.2) vābhōhû	רִמֵּשׂ (1.26) rômēs	יֹשֶׁבֶת (2.2) yĭshbōth
לְמַיִם (1.6) lāmāyĭm	יַקְדֵּשׁ (2.3) y^{e}qăddēsh	יִסְגֹּר (2.21) yĭṣgōr

4.

מְרַחֶפֶת (1.2) m^{e}răḥĕphĕth	אֲרוּרָה (3.17) ’^{a}rûrâ	אֱלֹהוֹם (1.1) ^{e}lôhîm
מְאֹרֹת (1.16) m^{e}’ôrōth	הֲרָגוֹ (4.25) h^{a}rāghô	אֲעֲשֶׂה (2.18) ’ĕ^{e}sé
רְקִיעַ (1.20) r^{e}qî(ă)^{ʿ}	מוֹעֲדִים (1.14) mô^{ʿ}^{a}dhîm	הֱיוֹת (2.18) h^{e}yôth
שַׁרְצוּ (1.21) shār^{e}tsû	אַשֶׁר (1.7) ’^{a}shĕr	לְלָקְחָה (2.23) lŭq^{e}ḥā(h)

Remark 4.	Remark 3.	Remark 2.	Remark 1.
עֹשֶׂה (1.11)	בֵּין-אֵת (1.4, 1)	כֹּל(כָּל־) (1.30)	רָאשִׁים (2.10)
נַעֲשֶׂה (1.26)	יוֹם-כֹּל (1.5, 30)	אֵת(אֶת־) (1.1)	תְּשׁוּקָתוֹ (4.7)
יַעֲלֶה (2.6)	תֵּיטִיב (4.7)	יִשְׁרְצוּ (1.20)	מוֹעֲדִים (1.14)
(תִּקָּטֵנָה)	יַבְדֵּל (1.4)	מוֹעֲדִים (1.14)	הַמְטִיר (2.5)
(תִּקָּטֵנָה)	שָׁת-בָּרָא (4.25, 1.1)	אֲעֲשֶׂה (2.18)	לְקַחְתָּ (3.19)

[1] Hosea. [2] Ruth.

V. Euphony of Vowels.

21. The Hebrew Vowel-system.

		A-class.	I-class.	U-class.
1.	*Originally long vowels* — *pure*	◌ָ	◌ִ or ◌ִי	◌ֻ or ◌וּ
	diphthongal		◌ֵי or ◌ִי	◌ֹו or ◌וּ
2.	*Short vowels* — *pure*	◌ַ	◌ִ	◌ֻ
	deflected	◌ֲ or ◌ַ	◌ֱ	◌ֳ (ŏ)
3.	*Heightened or tone-long*	◌ָ	◌ֵ	◌ֹ
4.	*Volatilized or tone-short*	◌ֲ	◌ֱ	◌ֳ
	(under gutturals)[1]	◌ֲ	◌ֱ	◌ֳ

These are represented by â î û, ê ô, and, excepting ◌ָ, are generally written *fully;* they are *immoveable* or *unchangeable*, *i. e.*, may not be shortened, or changed to Sh^{e}vâ through the influence of the tone or syllabication.

2. These are represented by ă ĭ ŭ, ĕ ŏ; they generally stand in mixed syllables, in which case they are *unchangeable.*

3. These are represented by ā ē ō, and are usually written *defectively;* since they are *long*, simply because of their proximity to the tone, their very existence depends upon that proximity. They may stand

1) *before* the tone (in simple syllables), or
2) *under* the tone (in mixed syllables).

4. These are represented by the (so-called) superior ^{e} and by $^{a\ e\ o}$, and are only *half* or *indistinct* vowels. They occur in what would be

1) the second or third syllable before the tone, or
2) the fore-tone syllable (in certain grammatical forms).

Remark 1.—*Unchangeable* are (1) *by nature* the originally long vowels â î û ê ô, and (2) *by position*, the short vowels when in a mixed syllable.

Remark 2.—*Changeable* are (1) the tone-long ā ē ō, and (2) the tone-short or half-vowels (Sh^{e}vâs).

Remark 3.—While ê, ô and ē, ō may usually be distinguished by their full or defective writing, â and ā may be distinguished only by a knowledge of forms.

Remark 4.—The vowel represented by é is of a diphthongal character; it will be treated of later.

[1] See 28. 2.

22. Changes of Vowels.

1. 1)	1. 2)	Remark.
(1.4) אֶת־הָאוֹר	(2.2) מְלֵא־כָה / מְלֵאכְ־תוֹ	(2.24) (אֵם) אִמּוֹ
(1.3) וַיֹּאמֶר		(17.17) (לֵב) לִבּוֹ
(1.21) כָּל־נֶפֶשׁ	(2.24) אֵ־שֶׁת / אִשְׁ־תּוֹ	(4.24) (יָקַם) יְקַם
(2.24) יַעֲזָב־אִישׁ		(12.14)[1] (חֹק) חֻקָּה

2. 1)	2. 2)	2. 3)	2. 4)
(1.15) הָאִיר	(1.9) תֵּרָאֶה (1.1) הָאָרֶץ	(3.5) כֵּאלֹהִים	(1.6) לָמַיִם
(4.25) הָרָגוֹ	(1.22) יְבָרֵךְ (1.4) הָאוֹר	(1.22) לֵאמֹר	(1.17) שָׁמָיִם
(4.10) אֵלַי	(4.14) גָּרַשְׁתָּ (1.7) הָרָקִיעַ	(1.6) וַיְהִי	(2.5) יִצְמַח
(6.1) הֵחֵל	(3.10) אֶחֱבָא (3.3) הָעֵץ	(1.1) בָּרָא	(1.29) זֶרַע

3. 1)	3. 2)	Remarks 1 and 2.
(1.16) גָּדֵל / גְּדֹלִים	(1.21) שָׂרֵץ (2.16) תֹּאכֵל / שָׂרְצוּ (3.1) תֹּאכְלוּ	(12.2) בְּרָכָה / (28.4) בִּרְכַּת
(20.5) לֵבָב / לְבָבִי	(1.20) יִשְׂרֵץ (1.14) מוֹעֵד / יִשְׂרְצוּ מוֹעֲדִים	(18.14) דָּבָר / (42.20) דִּבְרֵיכֶם

23. Insertion of Vowels.

1.	2.	3.
(1.6) וַיְהִי (1.22) (לֵאמֹר) / (1.14) בְּרְקִיעַ לֵאמֹר	(1.2) מְרַחֶפֶת (2.9) דַּעַת / (1.21) רְמֶשֶׁת (4.11) קַחַת	(1.7) (וַיֵּעָשׁ) / (וַיַּעַשׂ)
(1.15) לִמְאֹרֹת (3.5) כֵּאלֹהִי	(4.2) לֶדֶת (4.4) וַיִּשַׁע	(4.8) וַיַּהַרְגֵהוּ
(1.18) לִמְשֹׁל (2.5) לַעֲבֹד	(3.24) מִתְהַפֶּכֶת [Remark.]	(4.14) יַהַרְגֵנִי
(1.26) בִּדְגַת (2.3) לַעֲשׂוֹת	(2.22) וַיִּבֶן (9.21) וַיִּשְׁתְּ	(נֶעֱטָלָה)
(1.26) כִּדְמוּתִי[1] (11.8) בָּחֳרִי	(1.22) יְרֵב (27.38) וַיְבֶךְ	(הֶעָטְלָה)

[1] Exodus.

22. Changes of Vowels.

1. A tone-long vowel is changed to its (original) short,
   1) When a mixed syllable loses its accent ;
   2) When a simple syllable becomes a mixed one.

   Remark.
   ◌ָ is shortened to ◌ַ, but to ◌ in sharpened syllables.
   ◌ֹ is shortened to ◌ָ (ŏ), but to ◌ in sharpened syllables.

2. A short vowel is changed to its corresponding long,
   1) When a mixed syllable becomes a simple one ;
   2) When a following Dāghēsh-forte has been omitted from a guttural ;
   3) When a following (vowel-)letter quiesces in it ;
   4) When its syllable is *in pause* (**24.** 1).

3. When a word is lengthened at the end, and the *accent, in consequence, advanced*, vowels pass over into half-vowels ; this occurs in the case of
   1) Penultimate ◌ַ and ◌ָ, *particularly in the inflection of nouns;*
   2) Ultimate ◌ַ, ◌ָ (ē), ◌ֹ (ō), *particularly in the inflection of verbs.*

Remark 1.—In many cases the vowel is entirely rejected, its absence being indicated by the silent Sh^{e}vâ.

Remark 2.—If the accent is advanced *two syllables*, both vowels may be changed.

23. Insertion of Vowels.

1. When, in inflection or composition, two half-vowels come together at the beginning of a word, the first becomes a short vowel, generally ◌ִ; but if either half-vowel is a compound Sh^{e}vâ, the vowel thus arising corresponds to it (**28.** 2).

   Remark.—The new syllable, thus formed, is usually the so-called intermediate or *half-open* syllable.

2. When two Sh^{e}vâs come together at the *end* of a word, a helping-vowel is generally inserted, viz., ◌ֶ; but under gutturals, ◌ַ.

   Remark.—The concurrence of two Sh^{e}vâs at the end of a word is admissible, but only when the second stands under a strong consonant (ט, ק) or under an aspirate with Dāghēsh-lene.

3. When in the middle of a word a *compound* Sh^{e}vâ comes to stand before a *simple* Sh^{e}vâ, the former is universally changed to its corresponding short vowel.

24. Pause.

1.	2.	3.
(1.2) הַמָּיִם (2.5) יִצְמַח	(2.25) יִתְבַּשְּׁשׁוּ	(3.11) אַתָּה / אַתָּה
(1.5) לַיְלָה (2.8) יֵצֶר	(7.11) נִפְתְּחוּ	
(1.8) שָׁמַיִם (1.29) זֶרַע	(3.17) בַּעֲבוּרֶךָ	(3.10) אָנֹכִי / אָנֹכִי
(3.11) אָכַלְתָּ (4.2) הֶבֶל	(3.17) אִשְׁתֶּךָ	

VI. Euphony of Consonants.

25. Assimilation of Consonants.

1.	2 and 3.	Remarks 1 and 2.
(1.7) מִתַּחַת *for* מִן־תַּחַת	(2.15) וַיִּקָּח	(4.3) מִנְחָה
(1.17) וַיִּתֵּן *for* וַיִּנְתֵּן	(18.4) יֻקַּח	(2.6) מִן־הָאֲרֵץ
(2.2) מִכָּל־ *for* מִן־כָּל־	(2.21)[1] שְׁלֹא	(74.2)[3] שָׁכַנְתָּ
(2.7) וַיִּפַּח *for* וַיִּנְפַּח	(7.89)[2] מְדַבֵּר	(4.13) מִנְשׁוֹא
(2.8) וַיִּטַּע *for* וַיִּנְטַע	(35.2) הִטַּהֲרוּ	(4.12) תִּת (תֶּנֶת)
(4.15) יֻקַּם *for* יִנָּקֵם	(2.21) אַחַת / (אַחַתְ)	(2.21) אַחַת (אַחַתְ)
(3.11) הֻגַּד *for* הִנָּגֵד		(27.45) אַף (אַנַף)

26. Rejection of Consonants.

1.	2.	3.
(4.12) (נ)תֵּת	(1.5) לָאוֹר *for* לְהָאוֹר	(3.3) תְּמֻתוּן / (42.20) תָּמוּתוּ
(4.11) (ל)קַחַת	(1.5) לַחשֵׁךְ *for* לְחַחשֵׁךְ	
(4.7) (נ)שְׂאֵת	(1.7) יַבֵּל *for* יְהַבֵּל	(4.15)[4] תַּעֲשׂוּן
(2.9) (י)רַעַת	(18.32) לַאדֹנָי *for* לַאדֹנָי	(19.8) תַּעֲשׂוּ
(4.2) (י)לֶדֶת	(4.16) יֵצֵא *for* ייצא	(1.2) פְּנֵי(ם)
(11.31) (י)לֶכֶת	(4.16) יֵשֵׁב *for* יישב	(6.2) בְּנֵי(ם)
(20.7) (י)דַע	(1.26) יִרְדּוּ *for* יְרַדּוּ	(4.23) נְשֵׁי(ם)
(42.11) (א)נַחְנוּ	(2.1) יְכֻלּוּ *for* יְכַלּוּ	(2.10) הֵיה(הַיי)
(3.2)[4] (מ)אֹכֶל	(2.25) יִהְיוּ *for* יְהַיּוּ	(1.31) עֵשֶׂה(עַשַׂי)

[1] Ecclesiastes. [2] Numbers. [3] Psalms. [4] Exodus.

24. Pause.

The pauses at the end of a clause or verse, indicated by the more powerful accents, cause certain changes :

1. Short vowels are lengthened (_ and often _̇, to _̄).
2. Vowels changed in inflection to Sh^{e}vâ are restored and, if short, lengthened.

Remark.—Sh^{e}vâ before the suffix ךָ becomes _ (é).

3. The tone is often shifted from the *ultima* to the *penultima*.
[Other changes will be noticed later in the treatment of inflection.]

VI. Euphony of Consonants.

(For a general statement of the Consonant-system, see 4.)

25. Assimilation of Consonants.

The final consonant of a mixed syllable is often assimilated (made similar) to the initial consonant of the following syllable.

This occurs

1) chiefly with the weak consonant נ ; but also
2) with ל in the verb לָקַח *to take*, and
3) with ר (of the relative pronoun אֲשֶׁר), ת (of the prefix הַת), and ד in some special cases.

Remark 1.—נ is generally assimilated, but is retained in accented syllables and before the gutturals (except ח).

Remark 2.—Assimilation is expressed by a Dāghēsh-forte in the following consonant, which, however, is rejected from final consonants.

26. Rejection of Consonants.

The consonants most liable to rejection are the breathings א, ה, the vowel-letters ו, י, and the liquids ל, נ :

1. *Aphaeresis*, or rejection from the beginning of a word, takes place when a consonant, naturally feeble, is without a vowel to sustain it.

2. *Syncope*, or rejection from the middle of a word, takes place when a consonant, naturally feeble, is preceded only by Sh^{e}vâ.

Remark 1.—The vowel of the rejected consonant is always given to the preceding consonant, and א is often orthographically retained.

3. *Apocope*, or rejection from the end of a word, takes place in the case of ך of the verbal endings וּךָ and יךָ _̇, and in the case of ם of the nominal ending יִם _̇(י_̇ in the construct state).

27. Addition, Transposition, Commutation.

1.	2.	3. 1)	3. 2)
זְרוֹעַ אִזְרוֹעַ	הִתְשַׁמֵּר הִשְׁתַּמֵּר	הִתְצַדֵּק הִצְטַדֵּק	וָלַד יָלַד
הִבְרִיאָם הִתְהַלֵּךְ	הִתְסַכֵּל הִסְתַּכֵּל	הִתְצַיֵּד הִצְטַיֵּד	וָשַׁב יָשַׁב

28. Peculiarities of Gutturals.

1.		1. 2)	Remark.
יַעֲבֹר	(3.7) וְיִפַּח	רוּחַ (1.2)	(1.15) רָקִיעַ
יַעֲלֶה	(2.8) וְיִטַּע	רָקִיעַ (1.6)	(רוּחִי)
קָחַת	(2.9) וַיִּצְמַח	מְאִירִים (1.11)	(מְאִירִים)
דַּעַת	(4.25) יָדַע	אֹרִים (1.29)	(אֹרִים)

2.		Remark 1.	Remark 2.
(1.1) אֱלֹהִים	(2.5) לַעֲבֹד	נִחַם (2.9)	(2.4) עֲשׂוֹת
(1.7) אִשָּׁה	(2.6) יַעֲלֶה	יְהִי (1.29)	(2.17) אָכְלְךָ
(1.26) נַעֲשֶׂה	(2.6) הָאֲדָמָה	יְהִי (31.32)	(1.1) אֱלֹהִים
(2.3) לַעֲשׂוֹת	(2.9) לְמַאֲכָל	וְהָיִתָם (3.5)	(1.22) אֱמֹר

3.	Remark 1.	Remark 2.	Remark 3.
(1.1) הָאָרֶץ	(1.2) מְרַחֶפֶת	וַיְבָרֶךְ (1.22)	(1.4) וַיַּרְא
(1.22) הָעוֹף	(2.12) הַזָּהָב	הָאֲדָמָה (1.25)	(1.9) תֵּרָאֶה
(1.7) הָרָקִיעַ	(1.21) הַתַּנִּים	הָרָקִיעַ (1.7)	(3.24) וַיְגָרֶשׁ
(1.4) הַחֹשֶׁךְ	(פֹּעַל)	הָעוֹף (1.22)	(4.14) גֵּרַשְׁתָּ

27. Addition, Transposition, Commutation.

1. The *addition* of a letter sometimes takes place at the beginning of a word to avoid harshness in pronunciation, as in the case of א (called *prosthetic*), in the formation of nouns.

Remark.—The ה used as a prefix in the formation of the Nĭph'ăl and Hĭthpă'ēl conjugations is of a similar nature.

2. The *transposition* of letters, of frequent occurrence in the province of the lexicon, occurs in the grammar, only in the case of ת, of the Hĭthpă'ēl of verbs when it would stand before a sibilant.

3. The *commutation* of letters, of frequent occurrence in the province of the lexicon, occurs in the grammar, in the case of
   1) ת and ט, in the Hĭthpă'ēl conjugation, and
   2) ו and י, in some verbs Pē Yōdh.

28. Peculiarities of Gutturals.

The gutturals, beginning with the weakest are in the order of their strength, א, ע, ה, ח. They have in common the following peculiarities:

1. *They prefer* (*particularly before them*) *the guttural or a-vowels;* hence
   1) They take ַ in preference to ָ or ֶ, likewise often instead of ֵ (ē), or ֹ (ō);
   2) The strong gutturals (ה, ח, ע) at the end of a word, when preceded by a heterogeneous long vowel (*i. e.*, by any long vowel except ָ) receive a Păttăḥ called *furtive*, because in pronunciation it steals in before the letter under which it is written.

Remark.—Păttăḥ-furtive is not counted as a vowel, and therefore does not form a syllable (17. 2); it disappears when the guttural ceases to be final.

2. *They prefer compound to simple Sh^{e}va.*

Remark 1.—The gutturals may have simple (always silent) Sh^{e}vâ, when they close a mixed syllable in the middle of a word.

Remark 2.—At the beginning of a word ֲ is usually employed, except in the case of א, which prefers ֱ; but in the middle of a word the Sh^{e}vâ generally corresponds to the preceding vowel.

3. *They cannot be doubled* (receive Dāghēsh-forte).

Remark 1.—The strong gutturals (ע, ה and ח) may, however, receive what is termed a *virtual* doubling, *i. e.*, Dāghēsh-forte *implicitum*.

Remark 2.—The weak gutturals א and ר (see **Remark 3**) entirely reject the doubling and require in compensation the lengthening of the preceding vowel to its corresponding tone-long.

Remark 3.—The letter ר is treated as a guttural, in that (1) it prefers before it ַ, and (2) rejects Dāghēsh-forte.

29. The Peculiarities of Quiescents.

1. 1)	1. 2)	Remarks 1, 2.
(1.1) בָּרָא	(1.1) רֵאשִׁית *for* רְאֵשִׁית (1.22) לֵאמֹר	(1.4) וַיַּרְא
(1.5) יִקְרָא	(2.10) רָאשִׁים *for* רְאָשִׁים (3.5) כֵּאלֹהִים	(15.9)[1] חֲטָא
(2.20) מָצָא	(11.23) מָאתַיִם *for* מְאָתַיִם (1.3) וַיֹּאמֶר	(3.12) אָכַל
(1.24) תּוֹצֵא	(15.10) לִקְרַאת *for* לִקְרָאַת (18.30) לַאדֹנָי	(11.12)[1] רֵשִׁית

2.	Remark.
(1.2) הָיְתָה (1.24) לְמִינָהּ	(1.5) לָאוֹר *for* לְהָאוֹר (1.12) לְמִינֵהוּ
(1.5) לָיְלָה (2.15) עָבְדָהּ	(1.5) לַחשֶׁךְ *for* לְהַחשֶׁךְ (1.11) לְמִינוֹ
(1.29) יִהְיֶה (2.15) שָׁמְרָהּ	(1.7) יַבְדֵּל *for* יְהַבְדֵּל (1.11) בּוֹ(בָּהוּ)
(1.10) לִמְקֹוֵה (4.12) כֹּחָהּ	(1.9) תֵּרָאֶה *for* תְּהֵרָאֶה (2.3) אֹתוֹ(אֹתָהוּ)

3. 1)	3. 2)	Remark.
(——) הוּשַׁב *for* הֻוּשַׁב	(13.17) קוֹם *for* קוּם	(1.6) תוֹךְ *for* תָּוֶךְ
(39.1) הוֹרַד *for* הֻורַד	(1.2) תֹּהוּ *for* תֹּהִו	(11.30) אֵין *for* אַיִן
(1.6) וִיהִי *for* וְיִהִי	(1.11) פְּרִי *for* פִּרְיִ	(1.12) תּוֹצֵא *for* תָּוֹצֵא
(2.7) וַיִּיצֶר *for* וַיְיִצֶר	(1.3) יְהִי *for* יִהְיִ	(4.7) תֵּיטִיב *for* תֵּיטִיב

[1] Deuteronomy.

29. The Peculiarities of Quiescents.

1. א loses its consonantal power and is silent (*i. e.*, *quiesces*),
   1) *always* at the end of a word;
   2) *often* in the middle of a word, viz.:
      (1) When its vowel is given to a preceding vowelless consonant, or
      (2) When it, with a compound Sh^{e}vâ, would be preceded by the corresponding short vowel.

Remark 1.—A final א preceded by a simple Sh^{e}vâ is termed *otiant*.

Remark 2.—A quiescent א is often elided in the middle of a word.

2. ה loses its consonantal power and is silent (*i. e.*, *quiesces*), *only at the end of a word;* but here always, unless it contains a Măppîq (**13**).

Remark.—Elision of ה occurs (1) in the case of the article after an inseparable preposition (**32.** 4); (2) in certain verbal forms after a preformative (**41.** 4); (3) when the vowels preceding and following have been contracted.

3. ו and י lose their consonantal power and are silent (*i. e.*, *quiesce*),
   1) When they would stand with a silent Sh^{e}vâ, after a homogeneous vowel;
   2) When they would stand after a vocal Sh^{e}vâ.

Remark.—ו and י, when preceded by their homogeneous *short* vowels, contract with these into the corresponding long, û, î; when preceded by _ they often contract into the corresponding diphthongal, ô, ê; and, in both cases, the ו and י are generally orthographically retained[1].

General Remark.—To aid in distinguishing *when* the vowel-letters quiesce or are silent, the following is suggested:

1) When *medial* they are silent, unless followed by a vowel or Sh^{e}vâ.
2) When *final*, א is *always* silent; likewise ה, unless it contains Măppîq; but ו, only when preceded by ô or û; and י, only when preceded by ê or î.

[The subject of the *Accent* will be treated in an Appendix.]

[1] On ו or י as the third radical of verbs ל"ה, see 61.

PART SECOND:—ETYMOLOGY.

VII. Particles.

30. The Article.

1.	2.	3.	4, and Remark.
(1.1) הַשָּׁמַיִם	(1.4) הַחֹשֶׁךְ	(1.1) הָאָרֶץ	(8.65)[1] הֶחָג
(1.2) הַמָּיִם	(2.12) הַהוּא	(1.4) הָאוֹר	(13.18)[2] הֶחָזָק
(1.9) הַיַּבָּשָׁה	(2.14) הַהֹלֵךְ	(1.7) הָרָקִיעַ	(7.19) הֶהָרִים
(1.14) הַיּוֹם	(1.21) הַחַיָּה	(1.21) הָרִמֶּשֶׂת	(4.14)[4] הֶהָמוֹן
(1.14) הַלָּיְלָה	(2.9) הַחַיִּים	(1.22) הָעוֹף	(25.24)[4] הֶעָוֹן
(1.16) הַמְּאֹרֹת	(2.11) הַחֲוִילָה	(1.25) הָאֲדָמָה	(13.22)[3] הֶעָנָן
(1.16) הַגְּדֹלִים	(3.24) הַחֵרֶב	(1.29) הָעֵץ	(1.19)[3] הַמְיַלֶּדֶת
(1.16) הַכּוֹכָבִים		(2.14) הָרְבִיעִי	(1.22)[3] הַיְאֹרָה

31. He Interrogative.

1.	2.	3.	Remarks.
(3.11) הֲמִן־הָעֵץ	(29.5) הֲיְדַעְתֶּם	(31.15)[2] הַחֲיִיתֶם	(——) הֲאֲנִי
(4.9) הֲשֹׁמֵר	(30.15) הֲמַעַט	(2.7)[3] הַאֵלֶךְ	(1.2)[6] הֲהָיְתָה
(41.38) הֲנִמְצָא	(34.31) הֲכִזּוֹנָה	(7.5)[5] הַאַתָּה	(24.5) הֲהֵשֵׁב

32. Inseparable Prepositions.

1.	2, 3.	4, 5.	Remarks.
(1.1) בְּרֵאשִׁית	(1.14) בִּרְקִיעַ	(1.5) לָאוֹר	(2.6) מִן־הָאָרֶץ
(1.6) בְּתוֹךְ	(1.15) לִמְאוֹרֹת	(1.5) לַחֹשֶׁךְ	(1.7) מִתַּחַת
(1.11) לְמִינוֹ	(1.18) לִמְשֹׁל	(1.7) לָרָקִיעַ	(2.8) מִקֶּדֶם
(1.14) לְהַבְדִּיל	(1.26) כִּדְמוּתֵנוּ	(1.18) בַּיּוֹם	(1.7) מֵעַל
(1.14) לְאֹתֹת	(1.22) לֵאמֹר	(1.6) לָמַיִם	(2.23) מֵאִישׁ
(2.7) לְנֶפֶשׁ	לֵאמֹר	(1.29) לָכֶם	(18.30) לַאדֹנִי
(2.10) לְאַרְבָּעָה	(2.3) לַעֲשׂוֹת	(3.22) לָדַעַת	(3.5) כֵּאלֹהִים
(2.15) לְעָבְדָהּ	(2.5) לַעֲבֹד	(4.11) לָקַחַת	(4.3) לַיהוָה

[1] Kings. [2] Numbers. [3] Exodus. [4] 1 Samuel. [5] 2 Samuel. [6] Joel.

VII. Particles.

30. The Article.

1. The primary form of the Article is הַ accompanied by Dāghēsh-forte in the following letter[1] ..... הַּ
2. Before the strong gutturals ה and ח, which may be doubled by *implication* (28. 3. R. 1), it becomes ..... הַ
3. Before the *weak* gutturals א, ר and (generally before) ע, which cannot be doubled (28. 3. R. 2), it becomes ..... הָ
4. Always before ח, and before an *unaccented* הָ or עָ, it becomes ... הֶ

Remark 1.—The Dāghēsh-forte of the Article may, of course, be omitted from *vowelless* consonants (12. 2. 2)).

Remark 2.—אֶרֶץ *earth*, הַר *mountain*, and עַם *people* lengthen their vowel after the Article.

Remark 3.—The ה of the Article is elided after the prepositions ב, כ, ל (but *not* after מִן), the vowel being given to the preposition.

31. He Interrogative.

1. Hē, used as an interrogative particle, is usually pointed ..... הֵ
2. Before a vowelless consonant, it becomes (23. 1) ..... הַ
3. Before a guttural, it becomes ..... הַ
4. Before a guttural with ָ, it becomes ..... הֶ

Remark.—The new syllable thus formed is *intermediate*, and a following Sh^{e}vâ is *always* vocal, a Dāghēsh-forte separative (12. 3. 4)) being sometimes employed.

32. Inseparable Prepositions[1].

1. The Inseparable prepositions (בְּ *in*, כְּ *like*, לְ *to*) are usually prefixed with vocal Sh^{e}vâ ..... ְ
2. Before consonants with simple Sh^{e}vâ, they receive (23. 1) ..... ִ
3. Before gutturals with compound Sh^{e}vâ, they receive (23. 1) the corresponding short vowel ..... ַ, ֶ, or ָ (ŏ).
4. Before the article, they take its vowel, the ה being rejected.
5. Before a tone-syllable, they often take a *pretonic* ..... ָ

Remark 1.—מִן *from* is written separately only before the article; elsewhere it is *prefixed*, and pointed (1) regularly, מִ; (2) before vowelless consonants and strong gutturals (ה, ח), מ; (3) before *weak* gutturals (א, ר, ע), מֵ.

Remark 2.—The initial א of אֲדֹנָי LORD, and אֱלֹהִים GOD, preceded by an inseparable preposition, quiesces in ִ, and ֵ respectively.

Remark 3.—יְהוָה receives the pointing of אֲדֹנָי, *e. g.*, לַיהוָה, בַּיהוָה.

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[1] The original form of the Article was הַל, as seen in the Arabic *al*.

33. Vav Conjunctive.

1.	2.	3.	4.
(1.1) וְאֵת	(1.4) וּבֵין (1.10) וּלְמִקְוֵה	(וַעֲצַמַי)	(1.2) וָבֹהוּ
(1.2) וְהָאָרֶץ	(1.22) וּמִלְאוּ (1.27) וּנְקֵבָה	(וַאֲנִי)	(1.24) וָרֶמֶשׂ
(2.4) וְשָׁמַיִם	(1.26) וּבְעוֹף (1.22) וּרְבוּ	(וְהוֹת)	(2.17) וָרָע

VIII. Pronouns.

34. The Personal Pronoun.

	Singular.	Plural.
1. *com.*	אֲנִי, אָנֹכִי ..... *I*	אֲנוּ, נַחְנוּ, אֲנַחְנוּ ..... *we*
2. *m.*	אַתָּה	אַתֶּם
2. *f.*	אַתְּ (אַתִּי, *for* אַתִּי) *thou*	אַתֶּנָה, אַתֶּן ..... *ye*
3. *m.*	הוּא ..... *he, it*	הֵמָּה, הֵם
3. *f.*	הִיא (הִוא) ..... *she, it*	הֵנָּה, הֵן ..... *they*

Singular.	Plural.
(3.10) כִּי עֵירֹם אָנֹכִי	(13.8) אֲנָשִׁים אַחִים אֲנַחְנוּ
(4.9) הֲשֹׁמֵר אָחִי אָנֹכִי	(42.11) בְּנֵי־אִישׁ אֶחָד נָחְנוּ
(3.14) אָרוֹר אַתָּה	(42.9) מְרַגְּלִים אַתֶּם
(3.19) כִּי עָפָר אַתָּה	(31.6) וְאַתֶּנָה יְדַעְתֶּן
(2.11) הוּא הַסֹּבֵב	(3.7) כִּי עֵירֻמִּים הֵם
(3.20) כִּי הִוא הָיְתָה אֵם	(6.4) הֵמָּה הַגִּבֹּרִים

35. The Pronominal Suffixes.

Singular.		Plural.	Singular with אֵת, sign of def. obj.		Plural with אֵת, sign of def. obj.
1. *com.*	נִי, ־ִי	נוּ	1. *com.*	אֹתִי	אֹתָנוּ
2. *m.*	ךָ	כֶם	2. *m.*	אֹתְךָ	אֶתְכֶם
2. *f.*	ךְ	כֶן	2. *f.*	אֹתָךְ	wanting.
3. *m.*	הוּ	ם, *or* הֶם	3. *m.*	אֹתוֹ	אֹתָם
3. *f.*	הָ	ן, *or* הֶן	3. *f.*	אֹתָהּ	אֹתָן

33. Vav Conjunctive.

1. Vav Conjunctive is regularly prefixed with vocal Sh^{e}vâ ..... וְ
2. Before labials and vowelless consonants it quiesces in ..... וּ
3. Before gutturals with compound Sh^{e}vâ, it receives the corresponding short vowel ..... וַ, וֲ, or וֳ (ŏ).
4. Before a tone-syllable, it often takes a *pretonic* ..... וָ.

VIII. Pronouns.

34. The Personal Pronoun.

See Paradigm A.

The forms of the Personal Pronoun are used only as Nominatives. They cannot stand after verbs or prepositions.

1. In the *first person singular* אָנֹכִי, in pause אָנֹכִי, occurs less seldom than אֲנִי, in pause אֲנִי.
   In the first person *plural*, אֲנַחְנוּ is most frequent, אָנוּ occurring but once, and נַחְנוּ six times.

Remark.—All forms of the first person are of *common* gender.

2. In the *second person singular*, the *masc.* אַתָּה is for an original אַנְתָּה; the *fem.* אַתְּ (ăt) is for an original אַנְתִּי, contracted to אַתִּי which form occurs in the K^{e}thîbh seven times.
   In the *second person plural*, the *masc.* אַתֶּם is for אַתּוּם (cf. the form of the term. תֶּם before suffixes); the *fem.* אַתֶּן for אַתּוֹן occurs but once, and אַתֵּנָה but four times.
3. In the *third person singular*, the *masc.* הוּא stands in the Pentateuch for the *fem.* הִיא, except in eleven instances, but in such cases it was pointed by the Massorites הִוא.
   In the *third person plural*, הֵם and הֵן are related to הוּא and הִיא, as אַתֶּם to אַתָּה.

Remark.—The הַ_, probably originally demonstrative, has lost its force.

35. The Pronominal Suffixes.

See Paradigm A.

When a pronoun is to be governed by a noun, verb or preposition, not the full, but a shortened form must be employed. These are termed *suffixes*, and indicate the various case-relations.

Remark 1.—When a pronominal suffix belongs to a verb, the suffix may either be attached to the verb, or stand after it, in connection with אֵת, the sign of the definite object.

Remark 2.—In the second person, *sing.* and *plur.*, the palatal (*k*-) sound is substituted for the lingual (*t*-) sound.

Remark 3.—The suffixes כֶם, כֶן, הֶם and הֶן always take the accent and are termed *grave*; the rest are *light*.

Remark 4.—ִי (1st pers.) is used with nouns; נִי with verbs. הֶם and הֶן are used with verbs and plural nouns, ם and ן with singular nouns.

36. The Demonstrative Pronouns.

Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
M. זֶה *this*	אֵלֶּה (אֵל) *these*	*M.* הוּא *that*	הֵם *or* הַמָּה *those*
F. זֹאת *this*		*F.* הִיא *that*	הֵן *or* הֵנָּה *those*

(5.1) זֶה סֵפֶר	(3.13) מַה־זֹּאת עָשִׂית
(6.15) וְזֶה אֲשֶׁר תַּעֲשֶׂה	(2.4) אֵלֶּה תּוֹלְדֹת
(7.11) בְּיוֹם הַזֶּה	(2.12) וּזְהַב הָאָרֶץ הַהִוא
(2.23) זֹאת הַפַּעַם	(6.4) בַּיָּמִים הָהֵם

37. The Relative Pronoun.

אֲשֶׁר *who, which;* in the later books[1] written שְׁ, sometimes שֶׁ.

(1.7) אֲשֶׁר מִתַּחַת לָרָקִיעַ	(2.2) אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה	(2.11) אֲשֶׁר־שָׁם הַזָּהָב
(1.11) אֲשֶׁר זַרְעוֹ־בוֹ	(2.3) אֲשֶׁר בָּרָא	(1.29) אֲשֶׁר־בּוֹ פְּרִי־עֵץ
(1.21) אֲשֶׁר שָׁרְצוּ	(2.8) אֲשֶׁר יָצָר	(1.30) אֲשֶׁר־בּוֹ נֶפֶשׁ חַיָּה

38. The Interrogative Pronouns.

מִי *who?*	מָה *what?*

2. 1)	2. 2)	2. 3)	2. 4)
(2.19) מַה־יִּקְרָא	(31.36) מַה חַטָּאתִי	(מָה אֵלֶּה)	(4.10) מֶה־עָשִׂיתָ
(3.13) מַה־זֹּאת	(מַה־הוּא)	(מָה רְאִיתֶם)	(מֶה־הָיָה)
(3.13)[2] מַה־שְּׁמוֹ	(מַה־הֵמָּה)	(מָה עֲשִׂיתֶם)	(מֶה־חָרַל)

[1] Eccl., Sam., Canticles. [2] Ex.

36. The Demonstrative Pronoun.

1. The form זֹאת (zôth) is for זָאת, i. e., זָא with fem. ending תְ.
2. The form אֵל occurs only eight times, and then always in the Pentateuch and with the Article.
3. The forms אֵל and אֵלֶּה are plural in *signification*, not in *form*.
4. Rarer and stronger forms are הַלָּזֶה (m.) *yonder*, הַלָּזוֹ (f.), הַלָּז (c.).
5. The Personal pronouns, of the third person, are used as remote demonstratives.
6. זוּ is found in poetry, but generally as a Relative.

37. The Relative Pronoun.

1. The relative does not vary for gender or number.
2. In the later books, the form שֶׁ֫ is often used, ר having been assimilated, and א rejected.
3. When the Relative is immediately preceded by a preposition, the preposition governs not the Relative but its antecedent understood.
4. When the Relative is to be governed by a noun, verb, or preposition, it stands unchanged at the beginning of its clause, and the appropriate pronominal suffix is attached to the governing word.

38. The Interrogative Pronouns.

1. The Interrogative מִי refers to *persons*, מָה to *things*. Both are indeclinable, the former unchangeable.
2. The vowel of מָה is influenced by the initial consonant of the following word:

   1) Before strong consonants it is pointed ..... מַה֫
   2) Before strong gutturals (ה and ח) it is ..... מַה
   3) Before weak gutturals (א, ר, and ע) it is ..... מָה
   4) Before gutturals with ֫, it is ..... מָה

Remark 1.—The Dāghesh-forte of מַה֫ is *conjunctive* (12. 3. 3)).

Remark 2.—Under certain circumstances, מֶה and מָה are found before other letters than gutturals.

IX. The Verb.

39. Roots, Classes.

1.

בָּרָא *he created* (1.1)	מִבְדִּיל *from* בָּדַל (1.6)	תִּפְקַחְנָה (3.7) *from* פָּקַח	
שָׁבַת *he rested* (2.3)	הִכְתִּיר *from* כָּתַר (2.5)	מִתְהַלֵּךְ (3.8) *from* הָלַךְ	
לָקַח *he took* (2.22)	נִפְקְחוּ (3.5) *from* פָּקַח	שְׁמַעְתָּ (3.17) *from* שָׁמַע	

2. 4)	2. 3)	2. 2)	2. 1)
יָצַר (2.7)	נָתַן (1.17)	עָזַב (2.24)	שָׁבַת (2.3)
יָצָא (2.10)	נָגַד (3.11)	הָרַג (4.8)	דָּבַק (2.24)
מוּת (3.4)	נָפַל (4.6)	רָחַף (1.2)	מָשַׁל (1.18)
שִׂים (2.8)	חָיַי (3.22)	בָּרַךְ (1.22)	בָּדַל (1.4)
בָּרָא (1.1)	סָבַב (2.11)	שָׁלַח (3.22)	קָדַשׁ (2.3)
עָשָׂה (1.11)	חָלַל (4.26)	זָרַע (1.11)	שָׁמַר (2.15)

40. General View of the Perfect Verb: Species.

(7) Hĭthpā'ēl.	(6) Hŏph'ăl.	(5) Hĭph'îl.	(4) Pŭ'ăl.	(3) Pi'ēl.	(2) Nĭph'ăl.	(1) Qăl.	Mood or Tense.
הִתְקַטֵּל	הָקְטַל	הִקְטִיל	קֻטַּל	קִטֵּל	נִקְטַל	קָטַל	Perfect (3 masc. sg.).
הִתְקַטֵּל	הָקְטֵל	הַקְטֵל	קָטֹל	קַטֵּל	הִקָּטֵל	קְטוֹל	Infinitive Absolute.
הִתְקַטֵּל	הָקְטַל	הַקְטִיל	קָטַל	קַטֵּל	הִקָּטֵל	קְטֹל	Infinitive Construct.
הִתְקַטֵּל	wanting	הַקְטֵל	wanting	קַטֵּל	הִקָּטֵל	קְטֹל	Imperative.
יִתְקַטֵּל	יָקְטַל	יַקְטִיל	יְקֻטַּל	יְקַטֵּל	יִקָּטֵל	יִקְטֹל	Imperfect (3 masc. sg.).
מִתְקַטֵּל		מַקְטִיל		מְקַטֵּל		קֹטֵל	Participle Active.
	מָקְטָל		מְקֻטָּל		נִקְטָל	קָטוּל	Participle Passive.

IX. The Verb.

39. Roots, Classes.

1. The *root* of a verb consists of three letters termed radicals (**4.** 3. (2)), and is generally pronounced with the vowels of the 3 pers. sing. of the past tense.

2. The *class* of a verb is indicated by the character of the consonants which compose its root:
   1) *Strong* verbs have only strong (**4.** 2. (3)) consonants. (All other verbs are, in distinction, called *weak*.)
   2) *Guttural* verbs have as one of their radicals a guttural.
   3) *Contracted* verbs have a radical which may be assimilated or contracted.
   4) *Quiescent* verbs have as one of their radicals a vowel-letter.

40. General View of the Strong Verb: Species.

1. From the root, by the addition of letters, the variation of vowels and the reduplication of radicals are formed *seven* so-called species or conjugations:

1) Qăl	(קַל)	**Simple Active,**	קָטַל *he killed.* [*was killed.*
2) Nĭph'ăl	(נִפְעַל)	**Reflexive & Passive,**	נִקְטַל *he killed himself or*
3) Pi'ēl	(פִּעֵל)	**Intensive Active,**	קִטֵּל *he massacred.*
4) Pŭ'ăl	(פֻּעַל)	**Intensive Passive,**	קֻטַּל *he was massacred.*
5) Hĭph'īl	(הִפְעִיל)	**Causative Active,**	הִקְטִיל *he caused to kill.*
6) Hŏph'ăl	(הָפְעַל)	**Causative Passive,**	הָקְטַל *he was caused to kill.*
7) Hĭthpă'ēl	(הִתְפַּעֵל)	**Reflexive,**	הִתְקַטֵּל *he killed himself.*

2. These species or conjugations are characterized as follows:
   1) The Qăl has merely the simple root-form.
   2) The Nĭph'ăl has the characteristic prefix נ, in the Perfect and Participle, but in all other forms (except in some cases of the Infinitive Absolute), a Dāghēsh-forte *in* and a pretonic Qāmĕts *under* the first radical.
   3) The Pi'ēl has *everywhere* Dāghēsh-forte in the second radical; and its characteristic vowels are _ (in the Perfect, attenuated to _) under the first, and _ under the second radical.
   4) The Pŭ'ăl has *everywhere* Dāghēsh-forte in the second radical, and instead of _ and _ of the Pi'ēl, _ and _.
   5) The Hĭph'īl has the prefix הַ (in the Perfect, הִ), of which ה is elided after a preformative. The second radical has, as a characteristic vowel, ' _.
   6) The Hŏph'ăl has the prefix הָ (hŏ), of which ה is elided after a preformative.
   7) The Hĭthpă'ēl has the prefixed syllable הִתְ, together with the Dāghēsh-forte *characteristic* and vowels of the Pi'ēl.

41. General View of the Perfect Verb: Tense and Mood.

Participles.	Imperfects.	Imperatives.	Inf's Construct.	Inf's Absolute.	Perfects.
קֹטֵל קָטוּל	יִקְטֹל	קְטֹל	קְטֹל	קָטוֹל	קָטַל
נִקְטָל	יִקָּטֵל	הִקָּטֵל	הִקָּטֵל	הִקָּטֹל	נִקְטַל
מְקַטֵּל	יְקַטֵּל	קַטֵּל	קַטֵּל	קַטֹּל	קִטֵּל
מְקֻטָּל	יְקֻטַּל	wanting	קֻטַּל	קֻטֹּל	קֻטַּל
מַקְטִיל	יַקְטִיל	הַקְטֵל	הַקְטִיל	הַקְטֵל	הִקְטִיל
מָקְטָל	יָקְטַל	wanting	הָקְטַל	הָקְטֵל	הָקְטַל
מִתְקַטֵּל	יִתְקַטֵּל	הִתְקַטֵּל	הִתְקַטֵּל	הִתְקַטֵּל	הִתְקַטֵּל

Participles.	Imperfects.	Inf's and Imv's.	Perfects.
(1.26) רֹמֵשׂ	(2.2) יִשְׁבֹּת	(2.16) אָכֹל	(2.3) שָׁבַת
(2.10) יֹצֵא	(2.21) יִסְגֹּר	(1.18) מְשֹׁל	(2.8) יָצַר
(2.11) סֹבֵב	(3.16) יִמְשָׁל-	(3.24) שְׁמֹר	(2.22) לָקַח
(2.14) הֹלֵךְ	(2.10) יִפָּרֵד	(4.13) נְשׂוֹא	(2.24) דָּבַק
(4.2) עֹבֵד	(2.23) יִקָּרֵא	(4.26) קְרֹא	(3.5) נִפְקְחוּ
(4.7) רֹבֵץ	(4.18) יִוָּלֵד	(5.1) בְּרֹא	(קָדֵשׁ)
(3.14) אָרוּר	(2.3) יְקַדֵּשׁ	(2.4) הִבָּרְאָ	(3.23) לְקַח
(1.6) מַבְדִּיל	(1.4) יַבְדֵּל	(קַדֵּשׁ)	(4.26) יָלַד
(1.11) מַזְרִיעַ	(3.21) יַלְבִּשׁ	(1.18) הַבְדִּיל	(2.5) הִמְטִיר
(6.14) מַשְׁחִית	(3.24) יַשְׁכֵּן	(3.6) הַשְׂכִּיל	(3.13) הִשִּׁיא
(3.8) מִתְהַלֵּךְ	(3.8) יִתְחַבֵּא	(הָמְשֵׁל)	(3.11) הִגִּיד
(3.24) מִתְהַפֶּכֶת	(6.6) יִתְעַצֵּב	(הִתְקַדֵּשׁ)	(6.9) הִתְהַלֶּךְ-

41. General View of the Verb: Tenses and Moods.

1. The Hebrew verb has the following tenses and moods:
   1) *A Perfect*, designating that which is finished, complete;
   2) *An Imperfect*, designating that which is unfinished, incomplete;
   3) *Two Infinitives*, Absolute and Construct;
   4) *An Imperative*, of which only the *second* person occurs;
   5) *Participles—two*, active and passive, in the Qăl; *one* in each of the remaining species.

Remark 1.—These moods and tenses are found in all the species, except that the pure passives, Pŭ'ăl and Hŏph'ăl, have no Imperative.

Remark 2.—The Perfect and Imperfect are to be regarded as tenses of an Indicative mood.

2. The Tenses and Moods are characterized as follows:
   1) *The Perfect* (3 m. sg.) of the Qăl is the *root* of the verb; the other Perfects (3 m. sg.) are the stems of their respective species.
   2) *The Infinitive Absolute* differs from the Perfect, in that
      (1) The second radical has (_̆) in the Hĭph'îl and Hŏph'ăl, but (_̇) in the other species, while
      (2) The original vowel (_̆) is *restored* in the penult of the Pı̆'ēl and Hĭph'îl.

Remark.—The regular form of the Nĭph'ăl Infinitive Absolute is, *e. g.*, נִקְטֹל; the more common form however is הִקָּטֵל, of which the ה is prosthetic (i. e. prefixed to assist in the pronunciation, see **27.** 1); the _̆ is pretonic, and the Dāghēsh-forte in ק is the result of the assimilation of the characteristic נ.

   3) *The Infinitive Construct* is a shortened form of the Infinitive Absolute:
      (1) In the Qăl, the pretonic _̆ is dropped;
      (2) In the Nĭph'ăl, the vowel of the ultima, instead of (_̇), is (_̆);
      (3) In the remaining species, the vowel of the ultima is the same as that of the corresponding Perfect.
   4) *The Imperative* is the *same* as the Infinitive Construct, except in the Hĭph'îl (2 m. sg.), where it is the same as the Infinitive Absolute.
   5) *The Imperfect* is the *same* as the Infinitive Construct, with the addition of the necessary indications of gender, number, and person.

Remark.—The initial ה of the Infinitive Construct is of course elided after a prefix.

   6) *The Participles* are nominal forms:
      (1) The Qăl having the forms קוֹטֵל, קָטוּל;
      (2) The Nĭph'ăl being a lengthened form of the Perfect; while
      (3) The remaining species have the *stem-form* with the prefix מ, the ultimate vowel of the stem, if short, being lengthened, and the initial ה being rejected.

42. The Perfect (Qal).

Tabular View.

Analysis.	Instances.	Form.	Gen. Num. Per.
The simple root-form.	שָׁבַת (2.3)	קָטַל	*Sg.* 3 *m.*
ה ָ (orig. ת ַ[1]), regular fem. ending.	נָתְנָה (3.12)	קָטְלָה	3 *f.*
תָּ[2], fragment of אַתָּה *thou* (m.).	אָכַלְתָּ (3.18)	קָטַלְתָּ	2 *m.*
תְּ[3], fragment of אַתְּ (ăttˊ), *thou* (f.).	צָחַקְתְּ (18.15)	קָטַלְתְּ	2 *f.*
תִּי (for כִּי), fragment of אָנֹכִי, *I.*	שָׁמַעְתִּי (3.9)	קָטַלְתִּי	1 *c.*
וּ (orig. וּם), regular plur. ending.	שָׁרְצוּ (1.21)	קָטְלוּ	*Pl.* 3 *c.*
תֶּם, fragment of אַתֶּם *ye* (m.).	הֱיִיתֶם (3.5)	קְטַלְתֶּם	2 *m.*
תֶּן, fragment of אַתֶּן *ye* (f.).	(הֱיִיתֶן)	קְטַלְתֶּן	2 *f.*
נוּ, fragment of אֲנַחְנוּ *we.*		קָטַלְנוּ	1 *c.*

Remark 3.		Remarks 1 and 2.			
He was, or *has become (is) great*	גָּדַל (26.13)	קָטֹל	קָטֵל	קָטַל	*Sg.* 3 *m.*
He was, or *has become (is) heavy*	כָּבֵד (12.10)	קָטְלָה	קָטְלָה	קָטְלָה	3 *f.*
He was, or *has become (is) old*	זָקֵן (18.12)	קָטֹלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ	2 *m.*
He was, or *has become (is) able*	יָכֹל (32.26)	קְטֹלְתֶּם	קְטַלְתֶּם	קְטַלְתֶּם	*Pl.* 2 *m.*
I was, or *have become (am) little*	קָטֹנְתִּי (32.11)	קָטֹלְנוּ	קָטַלְנוּ	קָטַלְנוּ	1 *c.*

43. The Infinitives (Qal).

6.	5.	4.	3.	1 and 2.	
אֲכָלְךָ (2.17)	עָבְדָה (2.15)	לְמִשְׁל (1.18)	אָכֹל (2.10)	קָטוֹל	**Inf. Absolute**
אֲכָלְכֶם (3.5)	שָׁמְרָה (2.15)	לִשְׁמֹר (3.24)	מָשֹׁל (37.8)	קְטֹל	**Inf. Construct**

[1] The original ת ַ is still used before suffixes and in verbs ל״ה (61).

[2] Seldom written תָּה, cf. נָתַתָּה (3. 12).

[3] Sometimes תִּ, always so before suffixes.

42. The Perfect (Qal).

Notes on the Tabular View.

1. The inflection of the verb exhibits distinctions for *number*, *person* and *gender*. Special forms for the *feminine* occur in the 2 and 3 pers. sg. and 2 pers. plur.
2. The *Perf.* 3 *m. sg.* (קָטַל, *he killed*) is the stem to which are appended the pronominal fragments and signs which mark gender and number. *The Perfect has no prefixes.*
3. Before vowel-additions, the tone-syllable becomes a half-vowel, i. e., vocal Sh^evâ (**9.** 1).
4. The grave suffixes תֶּם *Ye* (m.) and תֶּן *Ye* (f.) always receive the tone, and,in consequence of this change, the tone-long vowel of the first syllable becomes Sh^evâ (**21.** 3).
5. Before additions with initial consonant the accent or tone is always on the penult, except in the case of the *grave* suffixes just mentioned.

Remark 1.—Most verbs have (ַ) as the vowel of the second radical in the Qăl Perf. 3 m. sg.; but many verbs have (ָ) instead of (ַ); while a few have (ֶ). The first are termed **Middle A,** the second **Middle E,** the third **Middle O.**

Remark 2.—Verbs **Middle E** retain ē only in the 3 m. sg., and sometimes in *pause*, but verbs **Middle O** retain ō throughout the Perfect, shortened to ŏ, however, in the 2 *plur.*

Remark 3.—While verbs **Middle A** are for the most part *transitive*, those **Middle E** and **Middle O** (and also a few of those **Middle A**) are *intransitive.* The latter are generally termed *Statives*[1], and their *Perfects* are usually best rendered by the English *Present.*

43. The Infinitives (Qal).

Notes on the Tabular View.

1. The *Construct* is merely a shortening of the *Absolute.*
2. וֹ or ֹ of the *Absolute* is (ô) unchangeable (**21.** 1); ֹ of the *Construct* is (ō) changeable (**21.** 3).
3. The *Absolute* is used chiefly as an adverbial accusative.
4. It is only to the *Construct* that prepositions may be prefixed.
5. It is only to the *Construct* that pronominal suffixes may be appended, and these suffixes may be either the subject or object of the Infinitive.
6. Before *vowel*-additions the characteristic ō is given to the first radical and shortened to ŏ (in an intermediate syllable). Before suffixes of the *second person*, the ō, though retained with the second radical, is shortened to ŏ.

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[1] Stative verbs are those "which express (1) a bodily or physical state, as *to be great, deep, old;* (2) an affection of the mind or act of the senses (except *sight*), as *to mourn, rejoice, hate, hear;* (3) actions intransitive, or actions in which the reflex influence of the action upon the subject is very prominent, as *to die, approach, wear, hew wood.*"

44. The Imperative (Qal).

Tabular View.

5.	4.	1—3.		
מִלְאוּ(1.22)	קְטֹל	*kill thou* (m.) (Qᵉṭōl)	קְטֹל	*Sg.* 2 *m.*
כִּבְשִׁי (הָ)(1.28)	קִטְלִי	*kill thou* (f.) (Qiṭᵉlî)	קִטְלִי	2 *f.*
שִׁמְעוֹן(4.23)	קִטְלוּ	*kill ye* (m.) (Qiṭᵉlû)	קִטְלוּ	*Pl.* 2 *m.*
Cf. קִרְאָן(2.20)	קְטֹלְנָה	*kill ye* (f.) (Qᵉṭōlnā)	קְטֹלְנָה	2 *f.*

45. The Imperfect (Qal).

Tabular View.

Analysis.	Imperfect with ă.	Imperfect with ō.	Gen. Num. Per.
י, euphonic change for ו of הוּא.	יִקְטַל	יִקְטֹל	*Sg.* 3 *m.*
תִּ, regular sign of the feminine.	תִּקְטַל	תִּקְטֹל	3 *f.*
תִּ, a fragment of אַתָּה.	תִּקְטַל	תִּקְטֹל	2 *m.*
תִּ, fragments of אַתְּי (אַתְּ)	תִּקְטְלִי	תִּקְטְלִי	2 *f.*
א, a fragment of אָנֹכִי.	אֶקְטַל	אֶקְטֹל	1 *c.*
וּ, reg. plur. end. added to 3 m. sg.	יִקְטְלוּ	יִקְטְלוּ	*Pl.* 3 *m.*
נָה, fragment of הֵנָּה, added to 3 f. sg.	תִּקְטַלְנָה	תִּקְטֹלְנָה	3 *f.*
וּ, reg. plur. end. added to 2 m. sg.	תִּקְטְלוּ	תִּקְטְלוּ	2 *m.*
נָה, fragment of אַתֶּנָּה, added to 2 f. sg.	תִּקְטַלְנָה	תִּקְטֹלְנָה	2 *f.*
נ, fragment of אֲנַחְנוּ.	נִקְטַל	נִקְטֹל	1 *c.*

46. The Participles (Qal).

Tabular View.

1—4.		Participle Passive.	Participle Active.	Gen. and Num.
רִמְשׁ(1.26)	רִמֶּשֶׁת(1.21)	קָטוּל	קוֹטֵל	*Sg. m.*
יֹצֵא(2.10)	מִצְאֵי(4.14)	קְטוּלָה	קוֹטְלָה	*f.*
סֹבֵב(2.11)	צֹעֲקִים(4.10)		קוֹטֶלֶת	
הֹלֵךְ(2.14)	אָרוֹר(3.17)	קְטוּלִים	קוֹטְלִים	*Pl. m.*
עֹבֵד (4.2)	אֲרוּרָה(3.17)	קְטוּלוֹת	קוֹטְלוֹת	*f.*

1 Exodus.

44. The Imperative (Qal)

Notes on the Tabular View.

1. The Imperative is used only of the *second person.*
2. The Imperative like the Perfect has no prefixes, but has the same *terminations* (ִי ֶ, וּ and נָה) as the Imperfect (45).
3. The (ֶ) in the 2 *f. sg.* and 2 *m. pl.* arises from a Sh^{e}vâ, and the syllable is half open or intermediate, the Sh^{e}vâ being a half-vowel and vocal (23. 1).
4. Verbs **Middle E** (42. R. 1) and many (intransitive) verbs **Middle A** take (ֶ) instead of (ַ) in the Imperative.
5. The הָ ֫ of the termination נָה is sometimes dropped; at times also נָה is written ן֫.

45. The Imperfect (Qal).

Notes on the Tabular View.

1. The Imperfect has *pre*-fixes as well as *suf*-fixes.
2. Verbs **Middle A** (*transitives*) have ō as the characteristic vowel of the Imperfect; but verbs **Middle E** and **Middle O**, and some verbs **Middle A** (*Statives*) have ă instead.
3. Verbs which have ă in the Imperfect, have it also in the Imperative (44. 4).
4. Before vowel-additions the characteristic vowel (ō or ă) is changed to a half-vowel (cf. 42. 3).
5. וּן, the longer form of the termination וּ, is frequently employed in its place, while נָה is not seldom written ן֫.
6. The (ֶ) (ĕ), under the preformative אֶ, may be explained by the fact that אֶ seems, everywhere, to have a preference for that sound.
7. The Imperfect must not be regarded as the equivalent of the English *future.* It represents an action or event as *unfinished*, continued, whether in the past, present or future. It is, of course, most *frequently* employed in reference to future events, but not always so.

46. The Participles (Qal).

Notes on the Tabular View.

1. The Qăl has *two* Participles, but of these the Passive is probably a remnant of a lost passive conjugation.
2. In the Active וֹ, often written defectively (ֹ), is unchangeable (ô); (ֵ) (ē) before vowel-additions is rejected.
3. In the Passive (ָ) is tone-long (ā) and therefore changeable; וּ (û) is unchangeable.
4. Participles are *nominal* forms and are inflected like *nouns.*

Remark.—Verbs **Middle E** and **O** have instead of קֹטֵל, a form similar to that of their Perfect, קָטֵל or קָטֹל.

47. The Niph'al Conjugation.

See Paradigm B.

3.[1]	2.		1.
וְאֶחָבֵא *And I hid myself* (3.10)	הִקָּטְלִי	נִקְטְלָה	נִקְטַל Perf.
וַיִּנָּחֶם *And he grieved himself* (6.6)	הִקָּטְלוּ	נִקְטְלוּ	הִקָּטֵל Inf. Abs.
יִקָּרֵא *It shall be called* (2.23)	יִקָּטֵל	נִקְטַלְתָּ	הִקָּטֵל Inf. Const.
אֶסָּתֵר *I shall be hidden* (4.14)	יִקָּטֵל	נִקְטַלְנוּ	הִקָּטֵל Imv.
בְּהִבָּרְאָם *In their being created* (2.4)	אֶקָּטֵל	נִקְטַלְתֶּם	יִקָּטֵל Impf.
וְנִפָּקְחוּ *And they shall be opened* (3.5)	אֶקָּטֵל	נִקְטַלְתֶּן	נִקְטָל Part.

48. The Pi'el and Pu'al Conjugations.

See Paradigm B.

2.			1.		
יְקַדֵּשׁ (2.3)	קִטְּלָה	קִטֵּלָה	קִטֵּל	קִטֵּל	Perf.
יְשַׁלַּחְהוּ (3.23)	קִטַּלְתָּ	קִטַּלְתָּ	קַטֵּל	קַטֵּל	Inf. Abs.
לְקַח (3.23)	קִטַּלְתִּי	קִטַּלְתִּי	קַטֵּל	קַטֵּל	Inf. Const.
לְקַחְתָּ (3.19)	קִטַּלְתֶּם	יְקַטֵּל	—	קַטֵּל	Imv.
יִלַּד (4.26)	קִטַּלְתִּי	תְּקַטֵּל	יְקַטֵּל	יְקַטֵּל	Impf.
יִלְּדוּ (6.1)	תְּקַטַּלְתִּי	נְקַטֵּל	מְקַטֵּל	מְקַטֵּל	Part.

3. 4)	3. 3)	3. 2)	3. 1)[2]
לְקַח *he was taken* (3.23)	עָפָר *dust* / עָפַר *throw dust*	לָמַד *learn* / לִמֵּד *teach*	צָחַק *laugh* / צִחֵק *jest*
וַיְכֻלּוּ *and they were completed* (2.1)	כֹּהֵן *priest* / כִּהֵן *act as priest*	אָבַד *perish* / אִבֵּד *destroy*	שָׁאַל *ask* / שִׁאֵל *beg*
יֻלְּדוּ *they were born* (6.1)	שֹׁרֶשׁ *root* / שִׁרֵּשׁ *uproot*	קָדַשׁ *be holy* / קִדֵּשׁ *sanctify*	רָדַף *follow* / רִדֵּף *pursue*

[1] Cf. also יְפֻרַּד (2.10), תִּפָּקַחְנָה (3.7), יִוָּלֵד (4.18), תִּשָּׁחֵת (6.11), תִּמָּלֵא (6.11).

[2] It is not thought necessary to cite the verses in which these words occur.

47. The Niphal Conjugation.

1. *Synopsis:*
   1) נ, assimilated and represented by Dāghēsh-forte in the Inf's., Impf., and Imv., characterizes this conjugation throughout.
   2) The (_) of the first radical is tone-long (ā).
   3) On the forms נִקְטֹל and הִקָּטֵל (Inf. abs.), see **41.** 2 R.
   4) ה of the Inf. const. is sometimes elided after a preposition.
2. *Inflection:* The inflection of the Nĭph'ăl is entirely analogous to that of the Qăl.

Remark 1.—The second radical often has (_) in the Impf. instead (_), *in pause.*

Remark 2.—The preformative of the 1 sg. (אִ) often has (_) instead of (_).

3. *Signification:* The meanings of the Nĭph'ăl are briefly as follows:
   1) It is primarily *reflexive*, cf. the Hĭthpă'ēl.
   2) It is chiefly used in a *passive* sense.

Remark.—The Nĭph'ăl is sometimes reciprocal (cf. יִעָּץ), and sometimes equivalent to the Greek *Indirect Middle* (cf. שְׁאַל).

48. The Pi'el and Pu'al Conjugations.

1. *Synopsis:*
   1) Dāghēsh-forte in the second radical characterizes these conjugations throughout.
   2) Păttaḥ (in the Perf., (_)) is the characteristic vowel of the Pĭ'ēl; (_), of the Pŭ'ăl.
   3) The Inf. const. (Pĭ'ēl) is often substituted for the Inf. abs.
   4) The Pŭ'ăl lacks an Imv.
   5) The מְ of the Participle is a fragment of מִי *who?*
2. *Inflection:* The inflection of the Pĭ'ēl and Pŭ'ăl is entirely analogous to that of the Qăl and Nĭph'ăl.

Remark 1.—The (_) of the Perf. (Pĭ'ēl) is attenuated from an original (_), as in the Hĭph'îl.

Remark 2.—Before terminations beginning with a consonant the (_) of the Pĭ'ēl always becomes (_).

Remark 3.—On the omission of Dāghēsh-forte, though *characteristic*, see **12.** 2.

3. *Signification:* The meanings of the Pĭ'ēl and Pŭ'ăl are briefly as follows:
   1) The Pĭ'ēl expresses *intensity* and *repetition.*
   2) The Pĭ'ēl expresses a *causative* idea.
   3) The Pĭ'ēl is used in the formation of *denominatives*, which frequently contain a *privative idea.*
   4) The Pŭ'ăl is the *passive* of the Pĭ'ēl, and sometimes of the Qăl.

49. The Hiph'il and Hoph'al Conjugations.

See Paradigm B.

2.			1.		
הִקְטִילָה	הָקְטַל	Perf.	הִקְטִיל	הָקְטַל	
הַקְטֵל	הָקְטַל	Inf. Abs.	הַקְטֵל	הָקְטַל	
הַקְטִילִי	הָקְטַלְתָּ	Inf. Const.	הַקְטִיל	הָקְטַל	
הַקְטִילוּ	הָקְטַלְנוּ	Imv.	הַקְטֵל	—	
תַּקְטִילִי	הָקְטַלְנָה	Impf.	יַקְטִיל	יָקְטַל	
יַקְטִילוּ	תַּקְטֵלְנָה	Part.	מַקְטִיל	מָקְטָל	

3.

הַמְטִיר *he caused to rain* (2.5)	תַּצְמִיחַ *she will cause to sprout* (3.18)
הֹגִיד *he made known* (3.11)	יַלְבֵּשׁ *he will cause to put on* (3.21)
הַבְדִּיל *to cause to divide* (1.18)	וַיַּבְדֵּל *and he caused to divide* (1.4)
הַשְׂכִּיל *to make wise* (3.6)	וַיַּשְׁכֵּן *and he caused to dwell* (3.24)
מַזְרִיעַ *causing to seed* (1.11)	תַּדְשֵׁא *let her cause to spring forth* (1.11)

50. The Hithpa'el Conjugation.

See Paradigm B.

2.			1. 3)		1. 1) and 2)	
הִתְקַטְּלָה	(6.9) הִתְהַלֵּךְ	Perf.	הִשְׁתַּמֵּר	(שָׁמַר)	הִתְקַטֵּל	Perf.
הִתְקַטְּלוּ	(3.8) יִתְחַבֵּא	Inf. Abs.	הִסְתַּכֵּל	(סָכַל)	(הִתְקַטֵּל)	Inf. Abs.
הִתְקַטַּלְתֶּם	(6.6) יִתְעַצֵּב	Inf. Cst.	הִצְטַדֵּק	(צָדַק)	הִתְקַטֵּל	Inf. Cst.
הִתְקַטְּלוּ	(3.8) מִתְהַלֵּךְ	Imv.	הִדַּכֵּא	(דָּכָא)	הִתְקַטֵּל	Imv.
יִתְקַטְּלוּ	(3.24) מִתְהַפֶּכֶת	Impf.	הִטַּהֵר	(טָהַר)	יִתְקַטֵּל	Impf.
תִּתְקַטֵּלְנָה	(2.25) (יִתְבַּשָּׁשׁוּ Cf.	Part.	הִתַּמֵּם	(תָּמַם)	מִתְקַטֵּל	Part.

3. 2) and 3)			3. 1)		
רָאָה *see*	הִתְרָאָה	*look upon one another.*	מָלַט *deliver*	הִתְמַלֵּט	*escape.*
פָּתַח *open*	הִתְפַּתֵּחַ	*open for one's self.*	חָכַם *be wise*	הִתְחַכֵּם	*show one's self wise.*
שָׁכַח *forget*	הִשְׁתַּכַּח	*be forgotten.*	קָדַשׁ *sanctify*	הִתְקַדֵּשׁ	*sanctify one's self.*

49. The Hiph'îl and Hoph'al Conjugations.

1. *Synopsis:*

   1) הַ, in the Perf. attenuated to הִ, is the characteristic of the Hĭph'îl.
   2) הָ (hŏ) is the characteristic of the Hŏph'ăl.
   3) הָ of both prefixes is elided after preformatives.
   4) The הִ _ of the Hĭph'îl Perf., Inf. Const., Impf. and Part. is derived from הִ (_̈), which is found in the Inf. Abs., Imv. and Jussive Impf.
   5) The Imv. of the Hĭph'îl is like the Inf. Abs., not, as in other conjugations, like the Inf. Const.
   6) The Hŏph'ăl lacks an Imv.

2. *Inflection:* The inflection of the Hŏph'ăl is entirely analogous to that of the other conjugations, but that of the Hĭph'îl is somewhat different.

   1) Before *vowel*-additions (הָ _, וּ and הִ _), the vowel (î) of the second radical is *retained and accented.*
   2) Before *consonant*-additions, (תָּ, תֶּם, נָה etc.) this vowel is *changed* in the Perf. to (_̆), in the Impf. and Imv. to (_̈).
   3) In the so-called Jussive Impf. (63.1.2) and with Vav Consecutive (63.2.) the vowel of the Hĭph'îl Impf. is (_̈), not הִ _.

3. *Signification:*

   1) The Hĭph'îl is *causative* of the Qăl.
   2) The Hŏph'ăl is *passive* of the Hĭph'îl, or of the Qăl.

50. The Hithpa'el Conjugation.

1. *Synopsis:*

   1) The prefixed syllable הִתְ, and Dāghēsh-forte in the second radical characterize this conjugation.
   2) The connection of the Hĭthpă'ēl and the Pĭ'ēl is to be marked.
   3) No case of a Hĭthpă'ēl Inf. Abs. occurs.
   4) The ת of the prefix הִתְ is always *transposed*, when it would stand before ס, שׁ or שׂ; it is *changed* to ט and *transposed* before צ; it is *assimilated* before ד, ט, or ת. (See 27. 2 and 3.)

2. *Inflection:* The inflection of the Hĭthpă'ēl is entirely analogous to that of the Pĭ'ēl.

3. *Signification:*

   1) The Hĭthpa'ēl is primarily *reflexive.*
   2) It sometimes has a *reciprocal* force, and often also that of the *Greek Indirect Middle.*
   3) It is rarely *passive.*

X. Weak Verbs.

51. Classes of Weak Verbs.

2. 1)	2. 1)	1. 3)	1. 2)	1. 1)
סָבַב (2.11)	נָתַן (1.17)	שָׁלַח (3.22)	בָּרַךְ (1.28)	עָזַב (2.24)
חָיַי (3.22)	נָטַע (2.8)	פָּקַח (3.5)	רָחַף (1.2)	הָפַךְ (3.24)
אָרַר (3.14)	נָפַל (4.6)	שָׁמַע (3.8)	צָעַק (4.10)	הָרַג (4.8)

3. 5)	3. 4)	(3. 3)	3. 2)	3. 2)
עָלָה (2.6)	בָּרָא (1.1)	שׁוּף (3.15)	יָשַׁב (4.16)	אָמַר (1.3)
רָאָה (1.4)	קָרָא (1.5)	מוּת (3.3)	יָלַד (4.1)	אָכַל (2.16)
קָנָה (4.1)	מָצָא (2.20)	שִׂים (2.8)	יָשַׁן (2.21)	(אָבַד)

52. Verbs Pe Guttural.

General View.

Hŏph'ăl.	Hĭph'îl.	Nĭph'ăl.	Qăl		
			with ă in Impf.	with ō in Impf.	
† הָעְטַל	†* הֶעֱטִיל	†* נֶעֱטַל	עָטַל	עָטַל	Perf.
† הָעְטֵל	† הַעְטֵל	‡ הֵעָטֵל	עָטוֹל	עָטוֹל	Inf. abs.
† הָעְטֵל	† הַעְטִיל	‡ הֵעָטֵל	† עָטֹל	† עָטֹל	Inf. const.
——	† הַעְטֵל	‡ הֵעָטֵל	† עָטַל	† עָטֹל	Imv.
† יָעְטַל	† יַעְטִיל	‡ יֵעָטֵל	†* יַעְטַל	* יַעְטֹל	Impf.
	† מַעְטִיל		עֹטֵל	עֹטֵל	Part. act.
† מָעְטָל		†* נֶעֱטָל	עָטוּל	עָטוּל	Part. pass.

3.	2.		1.
תִּרְאֶה (1.10)	נַעֲשֶׂה (1.26)	עֲשׂוֹת (2.4)	(יַעְטַל)
אֶחְבָּא (3.10)	לַעֲשׂוֹת (2.3)	עֲבֹד (2.5)	(נֶעֱטַל)
יֹאכַל (6.21)	אֶעֱשֶׂה (2.18)	אֲכָלֵךְ (2.17)	(הָעְטִיל)
יִהְיֶה (1.29)	לֵאמֹר (1.22)	אֲכָלְכֶם (3.5)	נֶחְמָד (2.9)
הָיוֹת (2.18)	(הָעְטַל)	אֲרוּרָה (3.17)	יַעֲלֶה (2.6)
וְהָיִיתֶם (3.5)	נֶחְמָד (2.9)	הֲרָגוֹ (4.25)	תַּעֲבֹד (4.12)
יִחְיֶה (31.32)	יִהְיֶה (1.29)	עֲשֹׂה (6.14)	יַעֲזָב־ (2.24)
וְחָיָה (20.7)	יַעַשׂ (1.7)	אֱמֹר (1.22)	יַעֲשׂוּ (3.7)
	יַהַרְגֵהוּ (4.8)		

X. Weak Verbs.

51. Classes of Weak Verbs.

There are three classes of the so-called *weak* verbs:

1. **Guttural Verbs;** these are called
   1) **Pe Guttural,** if the *first* radical is a guttural,
   2) **ʿAyin Guttural,** if the *second* radical is a guttural;
   3) **Lamedh Guttural,** if the *third* radical is a guttural.
2. **Contracted Verbs;** these are called
   1) **Pe Nun** (פ״נ), if the *first* radical is נ;
   2) **ʿAyin Doubled** (ע״ע), if the *second* and *third* radicals are alike.
3. **Quiescent Verbs;** these are called
   1) **Pe Yodh** (פ״י), if the *first* radical is י;
   2) **ʿAyin Vav,** or **ʿAyin Yodh** (ע״ו or ע״י), if the *second* radical is ו or י;
   3) **Lamedh ʾAleph** (ל״א), if the *third* radical is א;
   4) **Lamedh He** (ל״ה), if the *third* radical is ה.

Remark 1.—These names are derived from the verb פָּעַל, which was formerly used as the paradigm-word.

Remark 2.—A single verb may, of course, have the peculiarities of two or even three classes.

52. Verbs Pe (פ׳) Guttural.

This class of verbs deviates from the regular or strong verb in the following particulars:

1. **The guttural prefers the guttural or a-vowels* (**28.** 1); hence (◌ַ) is depressed to (◌ָ), the latter being nearer the *a*-sound.

   Remark.—In the Qăl Impf. with ō, the original ă appears with the preformative.

2. †*The guttural prefers compound to simple Shᵉvâ* (**28.** 2):
   1) Under an *initial* guttural this ḥāṭēph is (◌ֲ), but often (◌ָ) under initial א;
   2) Under a *medial* guttural the ḥāṭēph corresponds to the preceding vowel.

   Remark 1.—All gutturals take compound Shᵉvâ at the beginning of a word, but the strong gutturals, when *medial*, often retain simple Shᵉvâ.

   Remark 2.—When the afformatives ה◌ָ, י◌ָ, and ן are added, and the preceding vowel is in consequence rejected (**22.** 3. 2), a preceding compound Shᵉvâ is always changed to its corresponding short vowel (**23.** 3), and the syllable thus formed is *half-open*.

3. ††*The guttural cannot be doubled* (**28.** 3), and the preceding vowel is in consequence lengthened.

Remark.—In הָיָה *be* and חָיָה *live*, the first radical is not treated as a guttural *except* that, when initial and vowelless, it has (◌ָ).

53. Verbs Ayin Guttural.

General View.

Pŭ'ăl (2).	Pi'ēl (2).	Hĭthpă'ēl.	Pŭ'ăl (1).	Pi'ēl (1).	Nĭph'ăl.	Qăl.	
‡ קֻחַל	‡ קִחֵל	‡ הִתְקָאֵל	‡ קֻאַל	‡ קִאֵל	נִקְאַל	קָאַל	Perf.
	‡ קַחֵל			‡ קָאֵל	הִקָּאֵל	קָאוֹל	Inf. abs.
	‡ קַחֵל	‡ הִתְקָאֵל		‡ קָאֵל	הִקָּאֵל	קְאֹל	Inf. const.
	‡ קַחֵל	‡ הִתְקָאֵל		‡ קָאֵל	הִקָּאֵל	קְאַל	Imv.
‡ יְקֻחַל	‡ יְקַחֵל	‡ יִתְקָאֵל	‡ יְקֻאַל	‡ יְקָאֵל	יִקָּאֵל	*יְקָאַל	Impf.
	‡ מְקַחֵל	‡ מִתְקָאֵל		‡ מְקָאֵל		קָאֵל	Part. act.
‡ מְקֻחָל			‡ מְקֻאָל		נְקְאָל	קָאוּל	Part. pass.

3. 2)	3. 1)	2.	1. 3)	1. 1) and 2)
(1.2) מְרַחֶפֶת	(1.22) וַיְבָרֶךְ	(קָאֲלָה)	(קָאֲלִי)	(קְאַל)
(6.7) נַחַמְתִּי	(3.24) וַיְנָרֵשׁ	(קָאֲלוּ)	(קָאֲלוּ)	(יִקְאַל)
(6.17) שַׁחֵת	(4.14) גְּרַשְׁתָּ	(נִקְאֲלָה)	(18.6) מַהֲרִי	(28.6) בֵּרַךְ
(18.16) יְמַהֵר	(28.6) בֵּרַךְ	(4.10) צֹעֲקִים	(40.1) נַחֲמוּ	(51.3) נִחַם

54. Verbs Lamedh Guttural.

General View.

Hĭthpă'ēl.	Hĭph'îl.	Pi'ēl.	Nĭph'ăl.	Qăl.	
* הִתְקַטַּח	* הִקְטִיחַ	* קִטַּח	נִקְטַּח	קָטַח	Perf.
	* הַקְטִיחַ	* קַטֵּחַ	* נִקְטֹחַ	* קָטוֹחַ	Inf. abs.
* הִתְקַטַּח	* הַקְטִיחַ	* קַטַּח	* הִקָּטַּח	* קְטֹחַ	Inf. const.
* הִתְקַטַּח	* הַקְטַח	* קַטַּח	* הִקָּטַּח	* קְטַח	Imv.
* יִתְקַטַּח	* יַקְטִיחַ	* יְקַטַּח	* יִקָּטַּח	* יִקְטַח	Impf.
* מִתְקַטֵּחַ	* מַקְטִיחַ	* מְקַטֵּחַ		* קֹטֵחַ	Part. act.
			* נִקְטָח	* קָטוּחַ	Part. pass.

Remark.	2.	1. 3)	1. 2)	1. 1)
(קָטַחְתָּ)	(3.7) תִּפְקַחְנָה	(1.11) מַזְרִיעַ	(קַטַּח)	(קְטַח)
(נִקְטַחְתָּ)	(3.10) שָׁמַעְתִּי	(1.29) זֹרֵעַ	(הִתְקַטַּח)	(2.5) יִצְמַח
(קִטַּחְתָּ)	(4.9) יָדַעְתִּי	(3.5) יֹרֵעַ	(יְקָטַּח)	(2.7) יִפַּח
(קִטַּחְתָּ)	(3.19) לָקַחְתָּ	(3.18) תַּצְמִיחַ	(2.9) יַצְמַח	(2.8) יִטַּע
(הִקְטַחְתִּ)	(קָטַחְתָּ)	(קָטוּחַ)	(4.25) יֵרַע	(2.15) יִקַּח

53. Verbs 'Ayin (ע) Guttural.

See Paradigm E.

This class of verbs deviates from the regular or strong verb in the following particulars:

1. * *The guttural prefers the guttural or a-vowels* (**28.** 1); hence
   1) It takes *after* it (_) instead of (·) in the Qăl Imv. and Impf.;
   2) It often changes a following (_) to (_), in the Pi'ēl Perf.;
   3) It restores the original (_) under the first radical in the Qăl Imv., *fem. sg.* and *masc. plur.*

   Remark. The guttural exerts less influence on a following than on a preceding vowel.
2. † *The guttural prefers compound to simple Sh^{e}va* (**28.** 2).
3. †† *The guttural cannot be doubled* (**28.** 3); hence in the Pi'ēl, Pŭ'ăl and Hĭthpă'ēl,
   1) Dāghēsh-forte is *rejected* and the preceding vowel is lengthened ((_) to (_), (_) to (_), (_) to (·)), as in the case of א and ר; or
   2) Dāghēsh-forte is *implied*, and the preceding vowel is retained short in an *intermediate* syllable (19. **R.**), as in the case of ה, ח, and ע.

General Remark.—In this class of verbs, the form of the Pi'ēl Inf. Abs. is the same as that of the Inf. Const.

54. Verbs Lamedh (ל) Guttural.

See Paradigm F.

This class of verbs deviates from the regular or strong verb in the following particulars:

1. * *The guttural prefers the guttural or a-vowels* (**28.** 1); hence
   1) It takes (_) instead of (·) in the Qăl Imv. and Impf.;
   2) It changes a preceding (_) to (_), except in the Infinitive Abs. and Participles; and
   3) It receives a Pattaḥ-furtive, when final and preceded by a heterogeneous long vowel (_, ִי _, ֵי or ֹו).
2. † *The guttural prefers compound to simple Sh^{e}va* (**28.** 2), but in this class, compound Sh^{e}vâ is substituted *only* before suffixes, the simple Sh^{e}vâ (syllable-divider) being retained before personal terminations.

Remark 1.—In the 2 f. sg. Perf. of all species a helping-vowel (_) is substituted for Sh^{e}vâ under the guttural.

Remark 2.—The form נִקְטֹל is used instead of הִקָּטֵל in the Nĭph'ăl Inf. Abs.

Remark 3.—The Inf's Abs. and Const. of the Pi'ēl are the same, except that the _ is retained in the former, but rejected in the latter.

55. Verbs Pe Aleph (פ״א).

General View.

	Qăl.	אָבַד	אָבָה	אָכַל	אָמַר	אָפָה
Perf.	אָטַל	אָבַד	אָבָה	אָכַל	אָמַר	אָפָה
Inf. abs.	אָטוֹל	אָבֹד	—	אָכֹל	אָמֹר	—
Inf. const.	אֲטֹל	אֲבֹד	—	אֲכֹל	אֱמֹר	—
Imv.	אֱטֹל	אֲבַד		אֲכַל	אֱמַר	—
Impf.	†*יֶאֱטַל / †*יֶאֱטֹל	יֹאבַד / יֹאבֵד	יֹאבֶה	יֹאכַל / יֹאכֵל	יֹאמַר / יֹאמֵר	יֹאפֶה

1* and 2.†	Remark 1.	Remark 2.
(2.16)תֹּאכַל (1.3) יֹאמֶר	(2.17) אֲכָלְךָ (10.9) יֵאָמֵר	יֹאחֵז / יֶאֱחֹז
(3.2) נֹאכַל (3.2) תֹּאמַר	(3.5) אֲכָלְכֶם (6.21) יֵאָכֵל	יֹאחֵז / יֶאֱחֹז
(3.6) יֹאכַל (3.12)אֹכַל	(1.22) לֵאמֹר (נֵאָמֵר)	יֹאסַף / יֶאֱסֹף
(3.6) תֹּאכַל (אֹמַר)	לֵאָמֹר (הֵאָכֵל)	יֹאסַף / יֶאֱסֹף

56. Verbs Pe Nun (פ״נ).

General View.

	Qăl.	Nĭph'ăl.	Hĭph'îl.	Hŏph'ăl.	Qăl of נָתַן.
Perf.	נָטַל	† נִטַּל	† הִטִּיל	† הָטַל	נָתַן
Inf. abs.	נָטוֹל	הִנָּטֹל	† הַטִּיל	† הָטֵל	נָתוֹן
Inf.const.	* טֶלֶת	הִנָּטֵל	† הַטִּיל		* תֵּת
Imv.	* טַל	הִנָּטֵל	† הַטֵּל		* תֵּן
Impf.	† יִטַּל	יִנָּטֵל	† יַטִּיל	† יָטַל	† יִתֵּן
Part. act.	נֹטֵל		† מַטִּיל		נֹתֵן
Part.pass.	נָטוּל	† נִטָּל		† מְטָל	נָתוּן

1.*	2.†	Remarks.
(טֶלֶת) (נְטֹל)	(2.7) יִפַּח	(3.12)נָתַתָּה (6.7) נִחַמְתִּי
תֵּת (תְּנַת) (נְפֹל)	(2.8) יִטַּע	(1.29)נָתַתִּי (יְנַחֵל)
שְׂאֵת (נְתֹן)	(3.3) תִּנְעוּ	(1.17)יִתֵּן (יְנַהֵם)
(טַל) (נְגַע)	(3.11)הִגִּיד	(2.15)יִקַּח (הְטַל)
תֵּן (נְשׂוֹא)	(3.14)הִשִּׂיא	(4.15) יִקַּם (יְקַח)

55. Verbs Pe ʿAleph (פ"א).

See Paradigm J.

This class consists of *five* verbs with initial א; אָבַד *perish*, אָבָה *be willing*, אָכַל *eat*, אָמַר *say*, אָפָה *bake*. They deviate from the perfect or strong verb in the following particulars:

1. *The *first* radical א, in the *Qal Imperfect*, quiesces in ֹ (ô).

Remark 1.—This ô is for â יְאָטַל = יֹאטַל = יֹאטֵל.

Remark 2.—א the preformative of the Impf. 1 pers. sg. is dropped before א the first radical.

2. †The *second* radical has in the Qăl Imperfect ă, but often in pause, ē. When the accent recedes this vowel often becomes ֶ (ĕ).

Remark 1.—*Outside of the Qal Imperfect*, these verbs are treated as verbs *Pe Guttural.*

Remark 2.—A few verbs, however, are treated, at one time as *Pe Aleph*, at another as *Pe Guttural.*

56. Verbs Pe Nun (פ"נ).

See Paradigm G.

This class of verbs deviates from the perfect or strong verb in the following particulars:

1. **Nun, initial and with only a Shᵉva (half-vowel), is rejected* (**26.** 1) in the Qăl *Inf. Const.* and *Imperative* of verbs with ă in the Impf.

Remark 1.—The *Inf. Const.*, after the rejection of נ, assumes the feminine ending and becomes a Segholate.

Remark 2.—In verbs with ō in the *Impf.*, נ is generally retained.

2. †*Nun, at the end of a syllable and with only a Shᵉva (syllable-divider), is assimilated* (**25.** 1) and represented by Dāghēsh-forte in the following consonant.

Remark 1.—Assimilation rarely takes place in verbs which have a guttural as the second radical.

Remark 2.—The ַ (ŏ) of the Hŏphʿăl becomes (ָ) in the sharpened syllable (**22.** 1).

Remark 3.—The verb נָתַן *give* is to be particularly noticed in that (1) it assimilates its *third* as well as its *first* radical, and (2) it has ē as the vowel of the Impf. and Imv.

Remark 4.—The verb לָקַח *take* treats ל like נ in the Qăl and Hŏphʿăl (**25.** 2), but in the Nĭphʿăl (נִלְקַח) the ל is retained.

57. Verbs ʿAyin Doubled (ע״ע).

General View.

	Qăl.		Niph῾ăl.		Hiph῾îl.		Hŏph῾ăl.	
	Uncontr.	Contr.	Uncontr.	Contr.	Uncontr.	Contr.	Uncontr.	
Perf.	קָטַט	*קַט	(נִקְטַט) †*נָקַט	(נִקְטַט) †*נָקַט	(הִקְטִט) †*הֵקַט	(הִקְטַט) †*הֵקַט	(הָקְטַט) †*הוּקַט	
Inf. abs.	קָטוֹט	—	(הִקְטֵט) *הִקַּט	(הִקְטֵט) *הִקַּט	(הַקְטִט) †*הָקֵט	(הַקְטִט) †*הָקֵט		
Inf. const.	(קְטֹט)	*קֹט	(הִקָּטֵט) *הִקַּט	(הִקָּטֵט) *הִקַּט	(הַקְטִט) †*הָקֵט	(הַקְטִט) †*הָקֵט		
Imv.	(קְטֹט)	*קֹט	(הִקָּטֵט) *הִקַּט	(הִקָּטֵט) *הִקַּט	(הַקְטִט) †*הָקֵט	(הַקְטִט) †*הָקֵט		
Impf.	(יִקְטֹט)	*יָקֹט / †*יָקֻט	(יִקָּטֵט) *יִקַּט	(יִקָּטֵט) *יִקַּט	(יַקְטִט) †*יָקֵט	(יַקְטִט) †*יָקֵט	(יָקְטַט) †*יוּקַט	
Part. act.	קֹטֵט	—						
Part. pass.	קָטוּט	—	(נִקְטָט) †*נָקָט	(נִקְטָט) †*נָקָט	(מַקְטִט) †*מֵקֵט	(מַקְטִט) †*מֵקֵט	(מְקָטָט) †*מוּקָט	

1. *	2. †	3. ††	4. ¶	5. ֯	6. ֯֯
קַט	יָ־קֹט	קַטָּה	קַטּוֹ־תָ	(הֵקַטּוֹתֶם) / הַקְטוֹתֶם	קִטֵּט / קִטַּט
קֹט	נָ־קַט	קַטּוּ	קַטּוֹ־תֶם		
נָקַט	הָ־קַט	נָקַטָּה	נִקַּטּוֹ־תָ	(נָקַטּוֹתָ) / נִקַּטּוֹתָ	הִתְקַטֵּט / קוּטַּט
הוּקַט	יָ־קֵט	הֻקְטוּ	הֻקְטוֹ־תֶם		
הֻקַט	הֻ־קֵט	תָּקְטִי	תָּקְטִי־נָה	(תָּקְטֵינָה) / תָּקְטֶינָה	קוּטַּט / הִתְקוּטַּט
יְקַט	יְ־קַט	יָקְטוּ	תִּקְטֶינָה		
הֻקַט	הוּ־קַט	תָּקְטִי	קְטֶינָה	(תָּקְטֵינָה) / תָּקְטֶינָה	קִטְקֵט / הִתְקַטְקֵט
יְקֻט	יִקְט	יְקְטוּ	הָקְטֶינָה		

1. *	2. †	3. ††	4. ¶	5. ֯	6. ֯֯
סַב	יָסֹב	סַבָּה	סַבּוֹתָ	(הֵסַבּוֹתֶם) / הַסְבּוֹתֶם	סִבֵּב / סִבַּב
סֹב	נָסַב	סַבּוּ	סַבּוֹתֶם		
נָסַב	הָסֵב	נָסַבָּה	נִסַּבּוֹתָ	(נָסַבּוֹתָ) / נִסַּבּוֹתָ	הִסְתַּבֵּב / סוּבַּב
הוּסַב	יָסֵב	הֻסְבּוּ	הֻסְבּוֹתֶם		
הֻסַּב	הֻסֵּב	תָּסְבִּי	תָּסְבִּי־נָה	(תָּסֻבֶּינָה) / תָּסֻבִּינָה	סוֹבַב / הִסְתּוֹבֵב
יְסַב	יְסַב	יָסֻבּוּ	תִּסְבִּינָה		
הֻסַּב	הוּסַב	תָּסֻבִּי	סְבִּינָה	(תָּסֻבֶּינָה) / תָּסֻבִּינָה	סִבְסֵב / הִסְתַּבְסֵב
יְסֻב	יִסַּב	יְסֻבּוּ	הָסֻבִּינָה		

[1] So few ע״ע forms occur in the opening chapters of Genesis, that it is judged best to take the forms of סָבַב *surround*.

57. Verbs Ayin Doubled (ע"ע).

See Paradigm H.

The deviation of this class of verbs from the perfect or strong verb is occasioned by the contraction of the second and third radicals. This contraction takes place in all forms except those which contain unchangeable vowels or Dāghēsh-forte. The following changes result from the contraction:

1. **The contracted monosyllabic stem takes the vowel of the second radical.* In every case the vowel is the same as that of the perfect verb, except that (1) ă instead of ē (**47.** 2 R. 1) is used in the Nĭphʿăl Impf. and Imv., and (2) ē *heigthened*, instead of î *lengthened*, from ĭ is used in the Hĭphʿîl.

2. †*Before the monosyllabic stem the preformative, which would stand in a simple syllable before the tone, takes a tone-long vowel* (**21.** 3. 1). Hence

   1) ā, lengthened from the original ă, appears in the Qăl *Impf.*, the Nĭphʿăl *Perf.* and *Part.*, and the Hĭphʿîl *Inf's.*, *Imv.* and *Impf.*
   2) ē, heightened from ĭ, appears in the Hĭphʿîl *Perf.*, and in a few cases of the Qăl *Impf.* with ă.
   3) û, lengthened from ŭ, appears throughout the Hŏphʿăl.

   Remark.—It often happens that a Dāghēsh-forte is inserted in the first radical, and the necessity of lengthening the preceding vowel thereby avoided.

3. ††*Before affomatives beginning with a vowel*, the Dāghēsh-forte, implied in the contracted radical, is inserted, and the preceding vowel is retained and accented.

4. ¶*Before affomatives beginning with a consonant*, a separating vowel is inserted, ô in Perfects, é in Imperfects and Imperatives. These vowels receive the tone, except in the case of ô before the terminations תֶּם and תֶּן.

5. §*The removal of the accent occasions the following vowel-changes:*
   1) The tone-long vowels of the preformatives become Shᵉvâ (**22.** 3. 1).
   2) The tone-long stem-vowels ō and ē are shortened to ŭ and ĭ (**22.** 1. 1).

6. §§*The regular Intensive conjugations occur, viz.:* Pĭʿēl, Pŭʿăl and Hĭthpăʿēl; but more often for these there are substituted,
   1) The so-called Pôʿēl, Pôʿăl and Hĭthpôʿēl, formed by inserting ו after the first radical; or
   2) The so-called Pĭlpēl and Hĭthpălpēl, formed by reduplicating the contracted stem.

58. Verbs Pe Yodh and Pe Vav (פ״י and פ״ו).

A. Verbs Pe Vav (פ״ו).

General View.

Hŏph'ăl.	Hĭph'îl. Originally פ״ו.	Nĭph'ăl.	Qăl. Originally פ״ו.	
‡הוּטַל	‡הוֹטִיל	‡נוֹטַל	†יָטַל	Perf.
—	‡הוֹטֵל	—	*יָטוֹל *יְטוֹל	Inf. abs.
‡הוּטַל	‡הוֹטִיל	‡הִוָּטֵל	*טֶלֶת *יְטֹל	Inf. const.
wanting	‡הוֹטֵל	‡הִוָּטֵל	*טַל *יְטַל	Imv.
‡יוּטַל	‡יוֹטִיל	‡יִוָּטֵל	*יֵטֵל *יִיטַל	Impf.
	‡מוֹטִיל		†יֹטֵל	Part. act.
‡מוּטָל		‡נוֹטָל	†יָטוּל	Part. pass.

3.‡	2.†	1. 2)*	1. 1)*
יוֹלֵד (4.18)	יֹצֵא (2.10)	יִישַׁן (2.21)	יֵצֵא (4.16)
(נוֹטַל)	יֹדְעֵי (3.5)	(יִירַשׁ)	יֵשֵׁב (4.16)
תּוֹטֵף (4.12)	יָדַע (4.1)	(יִשַׁן)	תֵּלֵד (4.1)
יוֹלֵד (5.3)	יָלַד (4.18)	(יִרַשׁ)	יֵדַע (4.17)
הוֹלִידוֹ (5.4)	יָלַד (4.26)	(יִרַשׁ)	לֵדֶת (4.2)
(הוּטַל)	(יָלַד)		דַּעַת (3.22)

B. Verbs Pe Yodh (פ״י).

General View.

Remark.	1 and 2.	Hĭph'îl. Originally פ״י.	Qăl. Originally פ״י.	
(יֻצַּת)	וַיֵּצֶר (2.7)	†הֵיטִיל	*יָטַל	Perf.
(יֻצַּת)	וַיֵּצֶר (2.19)	†הֵיטֵל	*יָטוֹל	Inf. abs.
(נֻצַּת)	וְאֵירָא (3.10)	†הֵיטִיל	*יְטֹל	Inf. const.
(הֻצַּת)	תֵּיטִיב (4.7)	†הֵיטֵל	*יְטַל	Imv.
(יִצַּק)	(יֵינַק)	†יֵיטִיל	*יִיטַל	Impf.
(יִצַּר)	(יֵיבַשׁ)	†מֵיטִיל	*יָטֵל	Part. act.
			*יָטוּל	Part. pass.

[1] Meaning, *to kindle.*

58. Verbs Pe Yodh and Pe Vav (פ״י and פ״ו).

See Paradigm I.

The so-called Pē Yōdh (פ״י) verbs include also what are more properly termed Pē Vāv (פ״ו) verbs. It is best to treat these separately, in as much as they differ in both origin and inflection.

A. Verbs Pe Vav (פ״ו).

In these verbs the first radical was originally *Vav*, and it undergoes the following changes:

1. **In the Qal Impf., Inf. const. and Imv.*, two methods of treatment exist:
   1) In some verbs[1] the radical is entirely rejected, in which case
      (1) the vowel of the preformative in the Impf. becomes ê, while the vowel of the second radical is ē, or, with a guttural, ă;
      (2) The *Inf.* const. takes on the feminine ending ת, thus artificially preserving the triliterality of the root.
   2) In some verbs[2], however, the radical, changed to י, is retained, and, after the ĭ of the preformative, is quiescent, in which case the second radical has ă.
2. †*Whenever*, outside of the forms just mentioned, *the first radical is initial*, it becomes י.
3. ‡*Whenever*, in the course of inflection, *the first radical is medial*, it is retained as ו, but
   1) It appears as a consonant only in the Nĭph'ăl Inf., Imv. and Impf.;
   2) It unites with ă and forms the diphthongal וֲ (a+v=ô), in the Nĭph'ăl Perf. and Part., and throughout the Hĭph'îl;
   3) It unites with ŭ and forms וֳ (u+v=û) throughout the Hŏph'ăl.

B. Verbs Pe Yodh (פ״י)[3].

Of these verbs no Nĭph'ăl or Hŏph'ăl forms occur, but

1. *In the Qăl, the י is retained throughout, quiescing in ĭ in the Impf. (cf. above **1.** 2)); likewise also
2. †In the Hĭph'îl, the י is retained, and uniting with ă of the preformative, it becomes יַ (a+y=ê).

Remark.—In a few verbs[4] of this class the י is treated like נ and assimilated.

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[1] יָלַד *bear*, יָצָא *go forth*, יָשַׁב *sit, dwell*, יָרַד *go down*, יָדַע *know*.

[2] יָעַף *be weary*, יָעַץ *counsel*, יָשֵׁן *sleep*.

[3] יָטַב *be good*, יָנַק *suck*, יָעַץ *awake*, יָצַר *form*, יָשַׁר *be straight*, יָבֵשׁ *be dry*.

[4] יָצַע *spread under*, יָצַת *burn*, and sometimes יָצַק *pour*, יָצַר *form*, יָשַׁר *be straight*.

59. Verbs ʿAyin Vav and ʿAyin Yodh (ע״ו, ע״י).

General View.

Hŏphʿăl.	Hĭphʿîl.	Nĭphʿăl.	Qăl ʿAyĭn Yōdh.	Qăl ʿAyĭn Vāv.	
הוּקַל	הֵקִיל	נָקוֹל	קָל	קָל (קֵל)	Perf.
	הָקֵל	הִקּוֹל	קוֹל	קוֹל	Inf. abs.
	הָקִיל	הִקּוֹל	קִיל	קוֹל	Inf. const.
	הָקֵל	הִקּוֹל	קִיל	קוֹל	Imv.
יוּקַל	יָקִיל	יִקּוֹל	יָקִיל	יָקוֹל	Impf.
	מֵקִיל		קָל	קָל	Part. act.
מוּקָל		נָקוֹל	קוֹל	קוֹל	Part. pass.

6.	5.	4.	3.	2.	1.
קוֹלֵל	(תָּקוֹלֵינָה)	נְקוֹל־וֹ־תָ	קָלָה	יְ־קוֹל	קוֹל
קוֹלַל	תְּקוֹלֵינָה	נְקוֹל־וֹ־ת	קָלוּ	נָ־קוֹל	יָקוֹל
הִתְקוֹלֵל	(נָקוֹלוֹתָ)	נְקוֹל־וֹ־נוּ	תָּקָלִי	הָ־קֵל	נָקוֹל
קֻלְקַל	נְקוֹלוֹתָ	הֻקַל־וֹ־תָ	יָקוֹלוּ	הָ־קֵל	קָל
הִתְקַלְקַל	(נָקוֹלוֹנוּ)	הֻקַל־וֹ־תִי	נָקוֹלָה	יְ־קִיל	קוֹל
	נְקוֹלוֹנוּ	הֻקַל־וֹ־נוּ	הֻקַלָּה	יְ־קִיל	הֵקִיל
	(הֻקִילוֹתָ)	תְּקוֹלְ־י־נָה	תָּקֵלִי	הוּ־קַל	יָקִיל
	הֻקִילוֹתָ	תְּקִילְ־י־נָה	יָקֵלוּ	יוּ־קַל	הוּקַל

(4.25)*שֵׁת (3.16)†*יְשׁוּף (6.4) ††יָבֹאוּ (4.4) †*הֵבִיא

(4.14)*נָע (3.19)†*תָּשׁוּב (7.9) ††בָּאוּ (1.17)†*הָאִיר

(4.14)*נָד (6.4) ††יָבֹאוּ (7.22)††מֻתִּי (4.3) †*יָבֵא

(6.13)*בָּא (2.8) *יְשֵׁים (8.3) ††יְשֻׁבוּ (2.22) ⁂יְבֹאֶה

(7.1) *בֹּא (3.15) *אָשִׁית (6.18) ¶בָּאתָ (3.3) ⁂תְּמוּתוּן

(2.17) מוֹת (8.4) *תָּנַח (6.18) ¶הֲקִמֹתִי (1.20)⁂יְעוֹפֵף

59. Verbs ʿAyin Vav and ʿAyin Yodh (ע"ו, ע"י).

See Paradigm K.

The deviation of this class of verbs from the regular or strong verb is occasioned by the weakness of the second radical ו or י. Verbs ʿAyĭn Yōdh differ from those ʿAyĭn Vāv only in the Qăl Inf. const., Imv. and Impf.:

1. **The middle radical never appears as a consonant*, but either
   1) quiesces in the original (homogeneous) vowel ◌ּ, as in the Qăl Inf. const., Imv. and Impf.;[1] or
   2) unites with the accompanying vowel, as throughout the Nĭphʿăl, except in the Infinitive Abs., or
   3) is entirely rejected, as in the Qăl Perf., Inf. Abs. and Part., Nĭphʿăl Infinitive Abs., and throughout the Hĭphʿîl and Hŏphʿăl.[3]

   Remark.—In the Qăl Inf. const., Imv. and Impf., י of verbs ע"י is treated in the same manner as ו of verbs ע"ו.

2. †*Before the monosyllabic stem, the preformative, which would stand in a simple syllable before the tone, takes a tone-long vowel* (**21.** 3. 1). Hence,
   1) ā, lengthened from the original ă, appears in the Qăl *Impf.*, the Nĭphʿăl *Perf.* and *Part.*, and the Hĭphʿîl *Inf's*, *Imv.* and *Impf.*;
   2) ē, heightened from ĭ, appears in the Hĭphʿîl *Perf.*, and *Part.*
   3) û, lengthened from ŭ, appears throughout the Hŏphʿăl.

3. ††*Before affomatives beginning with a vowel*, the tone contrary to the analogy of the strong verb, is upon the *penult*, except in the Hŏphăl.

4. ¶*Before affomatives beginning with a consonant*, a separating vowel is inserted, ô in Nĭphʿăl and Hĭphʿîl Perfects, é in the Qăl Imperfect. These vowels receive the tone, except before the terminations תֶּם and תֶּן.

   Remark.—In the Nĭphʿăl, ô of the stem becomes û where the inserted ô is employed.

5. §*The removal of the accent changes* the tone-long vowels ā (Qăl and Nĭphʿăl) and ē (Hĭphʿîl) to Shᵉvâ (**22.** 3. 1).

6. §§The regular Intensive conjugations, Pĭʿēl, Pŭʿăl and Hĭthpăʿēl, occur very seldom ; there are, however, substituted for them,
   1) The so-called Pôlēl, Pôlăl, and Hĭthpôlēl, formed by inserting ו and reduplicating the third radical ; or
   2) The so-called Pĭlpēl and Hĭthpălpēl, formed by reduplicating the contracted stem.

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[1] קוּל for יְקוֹל; יָקוּל for יְקוֹל.

[2] נָקוֹל for נִקְוַל; הָקוֹל for הֻקְוַל; יְקוֹל for יִקְוַל.

[3] קָל for קוֹל; קוֹל for קָוַל; קָל (Part.) for קָוֵל; קוּל for קָוּל; הֵקִיל for הֵקְוִיל; הוּקַל for הָקְוַל.

60. Verbs Lamedh Aleph (ל״א).

General View.

Hĭthpă'ēl.	Hĭph'ĭl.	Pĭ'ēl.	Nĭph'ăl.	Qăl.	
הִתְקַטֵּא	הִקְטִיא	קִטֵּא	*נִקְטָא	*קָטָא	Perf.
	הַקְטֵא	קַטֵּא	נִקְטֹא	קָטוֹא	Inf. abs.
הִתְקַטֵּא	הַקְטִיא	קַטֵּא	הִקָּטֵא	קְטֹא	Inf. const.
הִתְקַטֵּא	הַקְטֵא	קַטֵּא	הִקָּטֵא	*קְטָא	Imv.
יִתְקַטֵּא	יַקְטִיא	יְקַטֵּא	יִקָּטֵא	*יִקְטָא	Impf.
מִתְקַטֵּא	מַקְטִיא	מְקַטֵּא	נִקְטָא	קֹטֵא	Part.

3.	2.		1.	
(1.28) מִלְאוּ	(תִּקְטָאנָה)	(קָטָאתְ)	(1.12)תּוֹצֵא	(1.1) בָּרָא
(2.22) וַיִּבְאֵהָ	(תִּקְטָאנָה)	(קָטָאתְי)	(1.11)תַּדְשֵׁא	(1.5) קָרָא
(קָטָאֵךְ)	(תִּקְטָאנָה)	(נִקְטָאתְי)	(2.10)יֵצֵא	(2.20)מָצָא
(קָטָאָה)	(קָטָאנָה)	(קִטָּאתְ)	(2.23)יִקְרָא	(1.5) יִקְרָא

61. Verbs Lamedh He (ל״ה).

General View.

Hĭthpă'ēl.	Hĭph'ĭl.	Pŭ'ăl.	Pĭ'ēl.	Nĭph'ăl.	Qăl.	
הִתְקַטֶּה	הִקְטָה	קֻטָּה	קִטָּה	נִקְטָה	קָטָה	Perf.
(הִתְקַטֹּה)	הַקְטֵה	קֻטֹּה	קַטֹּה	נִקְטֹה	קָטֹה	Inf. abs.
הִתְקַטּוֹת	הַקְטוֹת	קֻטּוֹת	קַטּוֹת	הִקָּטוֹת	קְטוֹת	Inf. const.
הִתְקַטֵּה	הַקְטֵה	—	קַטֵּה	הִקָּטֵה	קְטֵה	Imv.
יִתְקַטֶּה	יַקְטֶה	יְקֻטֶּה	יְקַטֶּה	יִקָּטֶה	יִקְטֶה	Impf.
מִתְקַטֶּה	מַקְטֶה		מְקַטֶּה		קֹטֶה	Part. act.
		מְקֻטֶּה		נִקְטֶה	קָטוּי	Part. pass.

Remarks.	2). 2. 1).		1.	
(1.2) הָיְתָה	(3.5) הָיִיתֶם	(1.26)יִרְדוּ	(קָטֵה)	(2.10)הָיָה
(קָטָתָה)	(3.14) עָשִׂיתָ	(2.1) יָכְלוּ	(הָקָטֹה)	(2.6) הִשְׁקָה
(1.3) יְהִי	(3.17) צִוִּיתִי	(1.9) יָקוּוּ	(קָטֹה)	(1.29)יִהְיֶה
(1.4) יְרֵא	(נִקְטֵיתָ)	(1.14)הָיוּ	(נִקְטֹה)	(2.6) יַעֲלֶה
(1.7) יַעַשׂ	(קְטֵיתָ)	(1.22)רִבּוּ	(קְטֵה)	(1.26)נַעֲשֶׂה
(1.22) יְרֵב	(תִּקְטֶינָה)	(1.22)פָּרוּ	(2.3) עֲשׂוֹת	(1.11)עֹשֶׂה
(2.2) יְכַל	(תְּקַטֶּינָה)	(תְּקִטִי)	(2.19)רְאוֹת	(4.2) רֹעֶה

60. Verbs Lamedh ʿAleph (ל״א).

See Paradigm M.

This class of verbs deviates from the perfect or strong verb in the following particulars:

1. **Final* א is always quiescent, and lengthens a preceding ă to ā.

Remark.—The Qăl *Impf.* and *Imv.* have *a* after the analogy of verbs Lāmĕdh Guttural.

2. †*Medial* א before *consonant*-additions quiesces
   1) in ◌ָ (ā), in the Qăl Perfect (Middle A);
   2) in ◌ֵ (ē), in the Qăl Perfect (Middle E), and in the other Perfects;
   3) in ◌ֶ (é), in all Imperfects and Imperatives.

Remark.—א losing thus its consonantal character is sometimes rejected.

3. *Medial* א before *vowel*-additions is treated as a regular consonant.

Remark.—This class shows a manifest tendency to adopt the vowels of verbs Lāmĕdh Hē.

61. Verbs Lamedh He (ל״ה).

See Paradigm L.

This class of verbs would properly be termed ל״ו or ל״י, since ו or י is the third radical, appearing in the Qăl Part. pass., while ה is not a radical, but a mere vowel-sign:

1. *When the original* ו *or* י *would be final*, it is rejected (except in the Qăl Part. pass.) and the vowel-letter ה is substituted for it, indicating the vowel which arose from the union of the third radical with the preceding vowel. Hence there occur the following endings:
   1) ה ◌ָ, in all Perfects;
   2) ה ◌ֶ (a+y=é), in all the Imperfects and Participles;
   3) ה ◌ֵ (a+y=ē), in all Imperatives;
   4) ה ◌, in the Infinitives absolute; but ה ◌ִ in Hĭph. and Hŏph.;
   5) וֹת, the fem. term. ת being added, in all Infinitives const.

2. *When the original* ו *or* י *would not be final*,
   1) *before vowel-additions*, it is usually rejected together with the preceding vowel; it is however retained in pausal forms; but
   2) *before consonant-additions*, it unites with the preceding vowel (ă), and forms the diphthongal *ay*, which
      (1) becomes י ◌ֵ (ê) in the Perfect of all passive conjugations, but
      (2) *may* be thinned to י ◌ִ (î) in the other Perfects, and
      (3) becomes י ◌ֶ (é) before נָה of Imperfects and Imperatives.

Remark 1.—The Perfect 3 fem. sg. has the old ending ת ◌ָ, to which ה ◌ָ (euphonic) is added.

Remark 2.—Verbs ל״ה when *apocopated* in the Imperfect lose ה ◌ֶ.

62. Verbs with Suffixes.

A. The Perfect with Suffixes.

1.	2. 1)	2. 2)	2. 3)
קָטַלְתִּי	קְטָלַתְנִי	קְטָלָם	קְטָלָהוּ / קְטָלוֹ
קָטַלְתָּ / קָטַלְתְּ	קְטָלַתְּךָ / קְטָלַתֵּךְ	קְטָלָךְ	קְטָלַתְּהוּ / קְטָלַתְּהָ
קָטַלְתָּ / קָטַלְתְּ	קְטָלַתְּנִי	קְטָלָנוּ	קְטָלָתְהוּ / קְטָלָתְהָ
קָטַלְתִּי	קְטָלַתְּנִי	קְטָלָתְנִי	קְטָלַתְּהוּ / קְטָלַתְּיו
קָטַלְנוּ	קְטָלָנוּ	קְטָלָנוּ	קְטָלָתְהוּ / קְטָלָתְהָ
קָטַלְתֶּם / קָטַלְתֶּן	קְטָלַתְּכֶם / קְטָלַתְּכֶן	קְטָלָכֶם	קְטָלָתְהוּ / קְטָלָתְהָ

3. 1)	3. 2)	Remark 1.	Remark 2.
קְטָלַתְנִי	קְטָלוֹ	קְטָלַנִי	קְטָלְךָ
קְטָלָנוּם	קְטָלָתְנִי	קְטָלוֹ	קְטָלְכֶם
קְטָלַתִּינוּ	קְטָלוֹהָ	קְטָלָנוּ	קְטָלַנִי
קְטָלַתִּיהָ	קְטָלוֹהוּ	קְטָלְכֶם	קְטָלָם

B. Infinitive, Imperative and Participles with Suffixes.

1.	Remarks.	2.	Remarks.	3.
עָבְדָה	אֲכָלְךָ	קְטָלֵנִי (2 m. sg.)	קְטָלֵנִי	קְטֹלִי
שָׁמְרָה	אֲכָלְכֶם	קְטָלִינִי (2 f. sg.)	קְטָלוּנִי	קְטֹלֵנִי
קָטְלִי	קְטָלְךָ	קְטָלוּנִי (2 m. pl.)	הַקְטִילֵנִי	מְקַטְּלִי
קָטְלֵם	קְטָלְכֶם	קְטָלוּנִי (2 f. pl.)	הַקְטִילֵהוּ	מְקַטְּלְךָ

62. Verbs with Suffixes.

See Paradigm C.

When the object of a verb is a pronoun, it is often expressed by the the union of אֵת, the sign of the definite object, and the pronominal suffix.

More often, however, the pronominal suffix is joined directly to the verbal form. This produces certain changes of termination and stem.

A. The Perfect with Suffixes.

1. *Changes of termination*: The older forms are in many cases restored, as תָ _ for הָ _ (3 *sg. fem.*), תִּי for תְּ (2 *sg. fem.*), תּוֹ (תּוּם) for תֶּם (2 *pl. masc.*).

   Remark.—תָּ (2 *sg. masc.*) sometimes becomes תַ before נִי.

2. *Union of termination and suffix;*
   1) Verbal forms ending in a *vowel* take the simple form of the suffix.
   2) Verbal forms ending in a *consonant* take a connecting vowel, generally _, but before ךָ, כֶם and כֶן, a Shᵉvâ (half-vowel).

   Remark.—Forms ending in תָ _ (for הָ _) take no connecting vowel before suffixes consisting of a syllable; before other suffixes it draws the tone to the penult.
   3) The following contractions take place:
      (1) הוּ _ is contracted to וֹ;
      (2) יהוּ _ is contracted to יוֹ _;
      (3) תְּהוּ _ is contracted to תּוֹ _;
      (4) הָ _ is contracted to הָ _;
      (5) תְּהָ _ is contracted to תָּה _.

3. *Changes of stem:*
   1) Before all suffixes the tone-long ā of the first syllable, no longer standing before the tone, is changed to Shᵉvâ.
   2) Where ă of the second syllable *has been rejected*, as before personal endings beginning with a vowel, it is restored and, in the simple syllable, lengthened.

   Remark 1.—Verbs Middle E retain ē before suffixes.
   Remark 2.—In the Pī'ēl, (_) becomes (_) before ךָ, כֶם, כֶן, but elsewhere is rejected.

B. Infinitive, Imperative and Participles with Suffixes.

1. *The Infinitive, before suffixes*, assumes the form קָטְלְ, the ŏ being drawn back.

   Remark 1.—The first syllable is always half-open or intermediate.
   Remark 2.—Before ךָ, כֶם and כֶן the form קִטֹּל is more frequently employed.

2. *The Imperative*, before suffixes,
   1) in the 2 m. sg. follows the analogy of the Infinitive;
   2) in the 2 f. sg. and 2 m. pl. suffers no change.
   3) in the 2 f. pl. has the form קִטֹּלוּ instead of קִטֹּלְנָה.

   Remark 1.—The Imperative in ă, retains and lengthens the ă as does the Imperfect.
   Remark 2.—The Infinitive may be construed with either the *verbal* suffix (נִי) or the *nominal* suffix ִי _.
   Remark 3.—In the Hĭph'îl the form הַקְטִיל is used instead of הַקְטֵל.

3. *The Participles*, before suffixes, are treated as nouns (67).

C. The Imperfect with Suffixes.

1.	2. 1)	2. 2)
תִּקְטְלוּ־נִי (3 f. pl.)	יִקְטְלוּ־נִי	יִקְטְלֵ־נִי יִקְטָלְ־ךָ
תִּקְטְלוּ־ם (3 f. pl.)	יִקְטְלוּ־הוּ	יִקְטְלֵ־הוּ יִקְטָלְ־כֶם
תִּקְטְלוּהוּ (2 f. pl.)	תִּקְטְלִי־נוּ	יַהַרְגֵהוּ תִּקְטָלְ־ךָ
תִּקְטְלוּ־הָ (2 f. pl.)	תִּקְטְלוּ־ם	יַנִּיחֵהוּ תִּקְטָלְ־כֶם

3.	Remarks.	4.
יִקְטֹל / יִקְטֹל	יִקְטָל־נִי	תֹּאכְלֶנָּה
יִקְטְלֵנִי / יִקְטָלְךָ	יִקָּאֵל־נִי	תְּשׁוּפֶנּוּ
תִּקְטֹל / תִּקְטֹל	יִקְטָח־נִי	אֶדְרְשֶׁנּוּ
תִּקְטְלֵהוּ / תִּקְטְלֶכֶם	יַקְטֵל־נִי	יִקְטְלֶךָּ
אֶקְטֹל / יִקְטֹל	תְּקַטֵּל־נִי	יִקְטְלֻנּוּ
אֶקְטְלֵהוּ / יִקְטָלֶךָּ	תְּקַטֵּל־ךָ	יִקְטְלֶנָּה

63. Special Forms.

1. 1)		1. 2)	
אֵרְדָה (18.21)	*I* will *go down*	יְהִי (1.3)	*Let there be.*
אַהַרְגָה (27.41)	*I* will *kill.*	תַּדְשֵׁא (1.11)	*Shall cause to spring forth.*
נִלְבְּנָה (11.3)	*Let us make brick.*	תּוֹצֵא (1.24)	*Shall cause to go forth.*
נִשְׂרְפָה (11.3)	*Let us burn.*	יְרֵב (1.22)	*Let multiply.*
נֵרְדָה (11.7)	*Let us go down.*	אַל־תַּעַשׂ (22.12)	*Do not do.*

2. 1)	2. 2)	2. 3)	3.
וְאֶשְׁלְחָה (32.6)	וַתּוֹצֵא (1.12)	וַיֹּאמֶר (1.3)	סוֹרָה (4.1)[1]
——	וַיַּשְׁכֵּן (3.24)	וַיְבָרֶךְ (1.22)	שָׁבָה (4.1)[1]
וַיַּרְא (1.4)	וַיָּבֵא (2.19)	וַיָּשֶׂם (2.8)	(גַּל)
וַיַּבְדֵּל (1.4)	וַיָּקֶם	וַיְצַר (2.19)	שְׁמַעַן (4.23)
וַיַּעַשׂ (1.7)	וַתּוֹסֶף (4.2)	וַתֹּאמֶר (3.2)	קְרָאן (2.20)[2]

[1] Ruth. [2] Exodus.

C. The Imperfect with Suffixes.

1. *Changes of termination*: נָה (2 and 3 *pl. fem.*) becomes ן.
2. *Union of termination and suffix:*
   1) Verbal forms ending in a *vowel* take as in the Perfect the simple form of the suffix;
   2) Verbal forms ending in a *consonant* take a connecting vowel, generally (ַ), but before ךָ, כֶם and כֶן, a Sh^{e}vâ (half-vowel).
3. *Changes of stem:*
   Before suffixes, the forms of the Qăl Impf., which end in a consonant, change ō to Sh^{e}vâ, but before ךָ, כֶם, כֶן, the ō becomes ŏ.

Remark 1.—Verbs with (ָ) in the Imperfect (e. g. ʿAyĭn and Lāmĕdh Guttural) retain the ă and lengthen it.

Remark 2.—In the Pī^{e}ēl, (ֵ) like ō of the Qăl becomes Sh^{e}vâ, but (ֵ) before ךָ, כֶם and כֶן; while the î of the Hĭph^{e}îl remains.

4. *Nun Epenthetic or Demonstrative.*
   In pausal or emphatic forms there is often inserted, instead of a union-vowel, a union-syllable נַ ָ or נָ ָ, of which the נ is generally assimilated (see Paradigm A).

63. Special Forms.

1. In addition to the common form of the Imperfect, there are in Hebrew two special forms, which are used to express certain special significations:
   1) *The Cohortative Imperfect:*
      (1) The *form* of this Imperfect is characterized by the ending ה ָ, before which a preceding vowel, unless unchangeable, becomes Sh^{e}vâ. It is used only in the *first person*, sg. or plur.
      (2) The special signification of the Cohortative is that of *desire, determination*, and in the plur., that of *exhortation.*
   2) *The Jussive Imperfect:*
      (1) This Imperfect is characterized, wherever it is possible, by a shorter form of the verb. It is found in the Hĭph^{e}îl of the Strong verb, in the Qăl and Hĭph^{e}îl of verbs ע״ע, and in all conjugations of verbs ל״ה. It is used only in the second and third persons.
      (2) The special signification of the Jussive is that of *wish, command;* with a negative, *dissuasion, prohibition.*
2. *The Imperfect with Vav Consecutive:*
   A special form of the Imperfect is used, where possible, with the Vav Consecutive, viz.:
   1) A form similar to that of the Cohortative in the first person;
   2) A form similated to that of the Jussive in the second and third persons; or
   3) A form marked by the recession of the accent.

Remark.—The accent never recedes, however, except to a simple syllable.

3. *The Imperative:* There occur special forms of the Imperative after the analogy of the Cohortative Imperfect:
   1) *A lengthened form*, ה ָ being affixed; this is often more emphatic than the regular form.
   2) *A shortened form*, ה ָ of verbs ל״ה being rejected, and sometimes ה ָ of נָה.

XI. Nouns.

64. Gender and Number.

1. 1)	1. 2)	Remark 1.	Remark 2.
אוֹר (1.3)	יַבָּשָׁה (1.9)	מִרַחֶפֶת (1.2) *from*	רֹמֵשׁ
טוֹב (1.4)	בְּהֵמָה (1.24)	רֹמֶשֶׁת (1.21) *from*	רֹמְשָׁה
יוֹם (1.5)	חַיָּה (1.24)	מִתְהַפֶּכֶת (3.24) *from*	רֹמֶשֶׁת
בֹּקֶר (1.5)	רֵאשִׁית (1.1)	דַּעַת (2.9) *from*	הֲדָעָה (2.4)[1]
רָקִיעַ (1.6)	מִרַחֶפֶת (1.2)	קַחַת (4.11) *from*	דַּעַת (2.9)

2.	Remark 1.	Remark 2.	Remark 3.	Remark 4.
יַמִּים (1.22)	עִבְרִי	עֹשֶׂה	אוֹת (1.14)	מָאוֹר (1.16)
יָמִים (1.14)	עִבְרִיִּים	עֹשִׂים	אֹתֹת (1.14)	מְאֹרוֹת (1.14)
אֹתֹת (1.14)	עִבְרִים	שֹׂרֵה	רֹמֶשֶׁת	(שָׁנָה)
תּוֹלְדוֹת (2.4)	מִצְרִי	שָׂדוֹת	רֹמְשׂוֹת	שָׁנִים (1.14)
עֵינַיִם (3.6)	מִצְרִים	מַרְאִים	חֲגוֹרוֹת (3.7)	(אָבוֹת)

65. State.

1. 1)	1. 2)
אֱלֹהִים (1.1)	פְּנֵי תְהוֹם (1.2) *faces-of abyss.*
הַשָּׁמַיִם (1.1)	רוּחַ אֱלֹהִים (1.2) *spirit-of God.*
הָאָרֶץ (1.1)	מִקְוֵה הַמַּיִם (1.10) *collection-of the-waters.*
הָאוֹר (1.3)	בִּרְקִיעַ הַשָּׁמַיִם (1.14) *in-expanse-of the-heavens.*
רָקִיעַ (1.6)	חַיַּת הָאָרֶץ (1.25) *beast-of the-earth.*

2. 1)		
פָּנִים—פְּנֵי	חַיָּה—חַיַּת (1.25)	רֹעֶה—רֹעֵה (4.2)
יָמִים—יְמֵי	דָּגָה—דְּגַת (1.26)	מִקְוֵה—מִקְוֵה (1.10)
דָּמִים—דְּמֵי	נְשָׁמָה—נִשְׁמַת (2.8)	עֲלֵה—עֲלֵה (3.7)
שְׁנַיִם—שְׁנֵי	תּוֹלְדוֹת—תּוֹלְדוֹת (2.4)	(חַי—חֵי)
עֵינַיִם—עֵינֵי	לְמֶמְשֶׁלֶת (1.16)	(גַּיְא—גֵּיא)

[1] Ex.

XI. Nouns.[1]

64. Gender and Number.

1. Nouns in Hebrew have *two* genders:
   1) *Masculine*, which has no particular indication;
   2) *Feminine*, which is usually indicated by the termination ה_ or ת.

Remark 1.—ת is added to forms ending with a vowel, without change; but to forms ending with a consonant it is joined by means of the helping vowel (_) or, after gutturals (_).

Remark 2.—The ending ת occurs less frequently than ה_, and often with words which have feminines also in ה_.

Remark 3.—The original feminine ending was ת_, from which ה_ is derived by the apocopation of ת, and the lengthening of ă to ā; ה being only a vowel-letter.

2. Nouns in Hebrew have *three* numbers:
   1) *Singular;*
   2) *Plural*, ending in ים_ (*masc.*), ות (*fem.*);
   3) *Dual*, ending in ים_.

Remark 1.—Nouns ending in ־_ have plurals in ־ים_, contracted to ים_.

Remark 2.—Nouns ending in ה_, lose their ending before dual and plural terminations.

Remark 3.—The ending ות is either added directly to a singular form, or takes the place of ת_, ת_, or ה_ of the singular.

Remark 4.—Many masculine nouns have feminine plural endings and many feminine nouns masculine plural endings.

Remark 5.—The dual is, for the most part, used only of objects which go in pairs.

Remark 6.—מַ֫יִם (*waters*) and שָׁמַ֫יִם (*heavens*) are irregularly accented on the penult.

65. State.

1. Nouns in Hebrew are said to have or to be in certain *states:*
   1) A noun is in the *Absolute* state when it is *not* dependent upon another noun or pronoun.
   2) A noun is in the *Construct* state when it is dependent upon another noun or pronoun.

Remark—In Latin or Greek, the *second* of two nouns, which stand in close relation, suffers change, but in Hebrew it is the *first*. These changes are due to the fact that the tone hastens on to the second noun.

2. The following changes of *termination* take place in the formation of the *Construct State:*
   1) The endings ים_ and ים_ lose ם and the vowel becomes ־_.
   2) The later feminine termination ה_ is always restored to the original ת_; ת_ and ות suffer no change.
   3) Nouns in ה_ change this to ה_, and nouns in ־_ change this to ־_. [For changes of *stem*, see 68.]

[1] The *Noun* embraces the substantive, the participle and the adjective.

66. Ancient Case-Endings.

1.	2	3.
שָׁמַיְמָה (15.5) *heaven-ward*	קוֹלִי תַּחֲנוּנָי (116.1)[1]	חַיְתוֹ (1.24)
הָרָה (14.10) *mountain-ward.*	שִׁכְנִי סְנֶה (33.16)[2]	בְּנוֹ (23.18)[4]
הָאֹהֱלָה (18.6) *into the tent.*	גְּנַבְתִּי יוֹם (31.39)	מַעְיְנוֹ (114.8)[1]
אַרְצָה הַנֶּגֶב (20.1) *to the south-land.*	מִלֵּאתִי מִשְׁפָּט (1.21)[3]	(אֲבִי)
צָפְנָה (13.14) *northward.*	מַלְכִּי־צֶדֶק (14.18)	(אָחִי)
יָמָּה (13.14) *sea-ward.*	בִּלְתִּי (3.11)	(פִּי)

67. Nouns with Suffixes.

1. 1)	1. 2)		
אָבִיו (2.24)	לְמִינָהּ (1.24)	(שָׁדֵהוּ)	כָּלְךָ (3.10)
אָחִיו (4.8)	הַבְרָאָם (2.4)	עִצְבוֹנֵךְ (3.16)	גָּחוֹנְךָ (3.14)
אָחִיךָ (4.9)	אִישָׁהּ (אִישָׁהּ) (3.6)	הֵרֹנֵךְ (3.16)	אִשְׁתֶּךָ (3.17)
פִּיהָ (4.11)	זַרְעָהּ (3.15)	אִישֵׁךְ (3.16)	זַרְעֲךָ (3.15)
אָמַרְתִּי (4.23)	יָדוֹ (יָדֵהוּ) (3.22)	בְּצַלְמֵנוּ (1.26)	אֲכָלְכֶם (3.5)
חָבַרְתִּי (4.23)	צֵאנוֹ (צֹאנָהוּ) (4.4)	כִּדְמוּתֵנוּ (1.26)	(אֲכָלְכֶן)

2. 1)	2. 2)	2. 3)	2. 4)
עֲצָמַי (2.23)	(קוֹלֵיהוּ)	צַלְעֹתָיו (2.21)	חַיֶּיךָ (3.14)
(קוֹלַי)	שְׁנֵיהֶם (2.25)	אַפּוֹ (2.7)	אַפֶּיךָ (3.19)
(קוֹלַיִךְ)	עֵינֵיכֶם (3.5)	דִּרְתָּיו (6.9)	פָּנֶיךָ (4.6)
(סוּסַיִךְ)	מֵחֶלְבֵהֶן (4.4)	(קוֹלָיו)	(פָּנֶיהָ)

[1] Psalm. [2] Deut. [3] Isaiah. [4] Numbers.

66. Ancient Case-Endings.

There are found in Hebrew what seem to be the remains of former case-endings. They are

1. ה ַ (generally unaccented), termed *local* or *directive*, and used to denote *direction* or *motion*.

Remark.—This ה ַ is often used in a weaker sense, indicating the place *where*; with a preposition it often seems to have entirely lost its original force.

2. י ָ (usually accented), which was used to indicate the *construct state*. It is still found in poetry, in proper names, and with some particles. It has, however, lost all significance.

3. ִי (always accented), which occurs far less frequently than י ָ, and chiefly with nouns in the construct relation.

67. Nouns with Suffixes.

See Paradigms A and N.

Nouns take *before suffixes*, for the most part, the forms of the construct state. Here only the form of the suffix will be treated:

1. *Suffixes to Singular Nouns:*
   1) Nouns, ending in the construct state with a *vowel*, receive the suffixes without a union-vowel.
   2) Nouns, ending in the construct state with a *consonant*, take a union-vowel, which is
      (1) ַ generally in the 3d person; but
      (2) ָ in the 3d person of forms ה"ל, in the 2d fem. (sg.) and in the 1st plur.
      (3) ֶ before ְךָ, ְכֶם and ְכֶן.

Remark 1.—ה ַ is contracted for ה ָ, ָו for הָו ַ (29. 2. R.).

Remark 2.—ְך ָ becomes, in pause, ְך ַ (24. 2).

Remark 3.—The ending of the fem. construct, ת ַ, becomes ת ֵ before the light suffixes.

2. *Suffixes to Plural Nouns:*
   In the case of *plural nouns* suffixes are attached to the original ending of the *construct plural*, viz.; י ֵ, which
   1) remains unchanged in the 1st masc. sing. (י ָ) and the 2d fem. sing. (ִי ָך); the י of the suffix being absorbed by the final י in the former case, and joined by the helping ַ in the latter case;
   2) is contracted into ê (י ֵ) in the 3 masc. sing. and throughout the plural;
   3) loses י and lengthens ă to ā in the 3 *masc.* sing.;
   4) loses י and deflects ă into é (י ֶ) in the 2 *masc.* and 3 *fem.* sing.

Remark 1.—י, though in fact abandoned, is often retained orthographically.

Remark 2.—Although י ַ is a plural sign, suffix-forms containing it are appended to feminine plurals in וֹת, thus making a double indication of the plural idea.

68. Changes of Stem.

1. 1)	1. 2)	2. 1)	2. 2)
גָּדוֹל	גְּדוֹלִים	דָּבָר	דִּבְרֵי
מָאוֹר	מְאוֹרוֹת	(דָּבָרֵיכֶם)	דִּבְרֵיכֶם
לֵב	לְבָבִים	חָכָם	חַכְמֵי
כָּנָף	כְּנָפַיִם	(חָכְמֵיכֶם)	חַכְמֵיכֶם
עָוֹן	עֲוֹנִי	זָקֵן	זִקְנֵי
מֹצָא	מֹצְאֵי	(זִקְנֵיהֶם)	זִקְנֵיהֶם

3. 1)	3. 2)	4. 1)	4. 2)
יָדְךָ	יָדֵיכֶם	רָקִיעַ *abs.*	רְקִיעַ *const.*
דָּמְךָ	דִּבְרֵיכֶם	פָּנִים *abs.*	פְּנֵי *const.*
דְּבָרְךָ	חָכְמֵיכֶם	זָהָב *abs.*	זְהַב *const.*
חָכְמְךָ	זִקְנֵיכֶם	זָקֵן *abs.*	זְקַן *const.*

5.

מֶלֶךְ	מַלְכָּה / מַלְכִּי	מֶלֶךְ	מְלָכִים / מְלָכוֹת
בַּעַל	בַּעֲלָה / בַּעֲלִי	עֵצִים	עֲצָמִי
צֶלֶם	צַלְמוֹ	יֶלֶד	יְלָדִים
זֶרַע	זַרְעוֹ	רֶגֶל	רַגְלַיִם
		קֶרֶן	קַרְנַיִם

6.		7.	
מְקוֹם *abs.*	מְקוֹם *const.*	רַב (רַבַּב) *masc.*	רַבָּה *fem.*
עָלֶה *abs.*	עֲלֵה *const.*	גַּן (גָּנַן) *masc.*	גַּנָּה *fem.*
רֹעֶה *abs.*	רֹעֵה *const.*	אַף (אָנַף) *sing.*	אַפַּיִם *dual.*
עֹשֶׂה *sing.*	עֹשִׂים *plur.*	חֹק (חָקַק) *sing.*	חֻקִּים *plur.*
שָׂדֶה *sing.*	שָׂדוֹת *plur.*	אֵם (אָמַם) *sing.*	אִמּוֹת *plur.*

68. Changes of Stem.

The stem of a noun is subject to *change*, (1) when the noun is in the construct relation with a following noun, (2) when terminations of gender and number are affixed, and (3) when pronominal suffixes are appended. These changes of stem are due principally to the shifting of the tone. They may be classified as follows:

1. Before terminations of gender and number (*absolute*) and before monosyllabic suffixes, *the tone is shifted one syllable*, in which case
   1) a penultimate tone-long (originally short) vowel becomes Sh^{e}vâ, because it ceases to stand before the tone;
   2) an ultimate tone-long (originally short) vowel is retained in the simple syllable before the tone.

   Remark.—In participial forms, however, an ultimate tone-long ◌ֵ becomes Sh^{e}vâ.
2. Before terminations of the dual and plural *construct*, and before grave suffixes, the tone is shifted two syllables, in which case
   1) a penultimate tone-long (originally short) vowel is shortened;
   2) an ultimate tone-long (originally short) vowel becomes Sh^{e}vâ.

   Remark.—According to 2. 1), the tone-long vowel is shortened, e. g. ā to ă; the ă is often still further attenuated to ĭ.
3. Before the union- (half) vowel Sh^{e}vâ, a penultimate tone-long vowel
   1) is retained in a simple syllable, *in the case of* דָּ◌ֵ; but
   2) is shortened, and stands in a half-open syllable, in the case of כֻּם and כֶּן.
4. In the case of the Singular of the Construct, when the tone goes forward to the next word,
   1) a penultimate tone-long vowel becomes Sh^{e}vâ;
   2) an ultimate tone-long vowel (ā or ē) is shortened.
5. Certain nouns, really monosyllabic, are written and pronounced as dissyllables, a helping vowel ĕ, or after a guttural ă, being inserted. These are termed *Segholates*, and have their origin as follows:

A Class.	I Class.	U Class.	
קַטְל	קִטְל	קֻטְל	primary form;
קַטְל	קִטְל	קֻטְל	under the tone;
קָטָל	קֶטֶל	קֳטֹל	with the helping vowel.

   These are peculiar in that
   1) Suffixes are appended in the sing. to the primary form;
   2) Before the plur. endings, and before the light suffixes with the *plur. masc.*, a pretonic ◌ֶ is inserted, and the original vowel becomes Sh^{e}vâ.
   3) The dual sometimes follows the analogy of the sing. suffixes, sometimes that of the plur. endings.

   Remark.—Segholate י״ע and ו״ע forms contract *av* and *ay* to ô and ê in the construct and before suffixes.
6. Noun-stems from verbs ל״ה,
   1) Change ה◌ָ to ה◌ֵ in the formation of the *construct;*
   2) Reject ה◌ֵ before all terminations of gender and number, and before suffixes.
7. Noun-stems from verbs ע״ע, before a termination with initial vowel,
   1) Receive Dāghēsh-forte in the contracted radical,
   2) Shorten a preceding long vowel.

69. Remarks on Paradigms of Masculine Nouns.

See Paradigm O.

A. Declension I.

This declension includes all so-called Segholates (see 68). The following explanations of the Paradigms are to be marked:

1. Paradigms *a*, *b*, *c* exhibit *strong* forms; the primary stems סֵפֶר, מֶלֶךְ and קֹדֶשׁ, by the introduction of the helping-vowel and through the influence of the tone, becoming סֵפֶר, מֶלֶךְ, and קֹדֶשׁ.

2. Paradigms *d*, *e*, *f* exhibit *guttural* forms; ֲ is consequently used instead of ְ as a helping-vowel.

Remark.—It will be noted in respect to these paradigms that

1) The Construct is the same in form as the Absolute;
2) Singular suffixes are appended to the primary form;
3) A pretonic ֵ is inserted before the plural ending ־ִים;
4) This pretonic ֵ remains before light suffixes, but is rejected in the construct and before grave suffixes.
5) The Dual generally follows the analogy of the plural, but sometimes that of the light suffixes.

3. Paradigms *g*, *h*, *i* exhibit ע״ו and ע״י forms, in which the primary forms מָוֶת, זַיִת and שַׁוְט are contracted to מוֹת, זֵית (except in the absolute) and שׁוֹט.

4. Paradigm *k* exhibits a ל״ה form, in which the original י appears.

5. Paradigms *l*, *m*, *n* exhibit ע״ע forms, in which אִמֵּם יַמֵּם and חֻקֵּק are the primary forms. Under the tone the vowels are regularly heightened. Before terminations beginning with a vowel, the doubling appears.

B. Declension II.

This declension includes all nouns which originally had short vowels in both syllables. The following explanations of the Paradigms are to be marked:

1. Paradigms *a*, *b* exhibit forms of which the primary forms are (qăṭăl) דָּבָר and חָכָם. Here ă of the first syllable *before*, and ă of the second syllable *under* the tone is heightened.

2. Paradigms *c*, *d*, *e* exhibit forms of which the primary forms are (qăṭĭl) זָקֵן, כָּתֵף, and חָצִיר. Here ă *before* and ĭ *under* the tone are heightened.

Remark.—It will be noted in respect to these paradigms that

1) כָּתֵף is, in fact, converted into a Segholate;
2) The stem-changes are those described in 68.

3. Paradigm *f* exhibits a form ל״ה, of which the primary form is (qăṭăl) שָׁדַי. Here the ה ַ becomes ה ָ, in the Construct, and is dropped before all terminations (68).

Remark.—The original form שָׁדָי exists by the side of שָׁדֶה, and there are many forms in which the ה ַ has been dropped in the absolute state, e. g., יָד for יָדֶה.

C. Declension III.

This declension includes all nouns which have an unchangeable vowel in the first syllable, but a tone-long (originally short) vowel in the second syllable:

1. Paradigm *a* exhibits a form of which the primary form is (qôṭăl) עוֹלָם. Here the original short vowel is retained *heightened* before and under the tone, but is elsewhere changed to Sh^{e}vâ.

2. Paradigm *b* exhibits a form of which the primary form is (qôṭĭl) אֵיב. Here the originally short vowel (1) is retained (or deflected to ĕ) before כֶּם.דָּ and כֶן; (2) is heightened *under* the tone, but (3) becomes Sh^{e}vâ *before* the tone.

3. Paradigm *c* exhibits a ל״ה form of which the primary form is (qôṭăl) חוֹזִי. Here as above (B.3) the short vowel is entirely rejected before all terminations.

D. Declension IV.

This declension includes all nouns with an unchangeable vowel in the second syllable.

1. Paradigm *a* exhibits a form of which the primary form was (qăṭîl) פָּקִיד. Here the originally short vowel is rejected whenever it ceases to be pretonic.

2. Paradigm *b* exhibits a form of which the primary form was (qăṭîl) עָנִיי. Here the final י was blended with î, but appears before additions, protected by Dāghēsh-forte.

3. Paradigm *c* represents all forms in which both syllables have unchangeable vowels, and which consequently suffer no change.

70. Remarks on Paradigms of Feminine Nouns.

1. Declension I includes all feminine Segholates: Paradigms *a*, *b*, *c* representing stems with an original ă, ĭ, ŭ; Paradigm *d* representing a form ע״ע; Paradigm *e* representing a Segholate form with ת. (Cf. Infinitives Construct of verbs פ״י and פ״נ).

2. Declension II includes all feminines which originally had short vowels in both syllables (qaṭalat); Paradigm *a* representing a regular form, Paradigm *b* a form with a guttural, Paradigm *c* a ל״ה form.

3. Declension III includes feminine nouns with unchangeable vowel in first, changeable in second syllable.

4. Declension IV includes those forms which have unchangeable vowels after the vowel of the first syllable has become Sh^{e}vâ.

71. Irregular Nouns.

There are in Hebrew several nouns which present certain peculiarities. The following list contains the most common of these:

1. אָב (for אָבָה) *father*, *const.* אֲבִי, *with suff.* אָבִי (*my f.*), אָבִיךָ, אָבִיו or אָבִיהוּ, אָבִיהָ, אֲבִיכֶם, אֲבִיהֶם; *plur.* אָבוֹת.

2. אָח (for אָחָה) *brother*, *const.* אֲחִי, *with suff.* אָחִי (*my b.*) אָחִיךָ, אָחִיכֶם, *plur. const.* אֲחֵי, אֲחֵיכֶם. *Plur. abs.* אַחִים (*D. f. implic.*), אֲחֵי, אֲחֵיךָ, אֲחֵיהָ, but אֶחָיו.

3. אֶחָד (for אַחָד with *D. f. implic.*), *const.* אַחַד, *fem.* אַחַת (for אַחֲדַת). *Plur.* אֲחָדִים *some, the same.*

4. אָחוֹת (from אַחַוַת) *sister*, *const.* אֲחוֹת, *with suff.* אֲחוֹתִי.

5. אִישׁ (for אֲנָשׁ attenuated from אֲנָשׁ) *man; plur.* אֲנָשִׁים, *const*, אַנְשֵׁי; seldom אִישִׁים.

6. אִשָּׁה (for אִנְשָׁה), *const.* אֵשֶׁת (for אִשְׁתִּ), *with suff.* אִשְׁתִּי, אִשְׁתְּךָ; *plur.* נָשִׁים (for אֲנָשִׁים), *const.* נְשֵׁי, *with suff.* נְשֵׁיהֶם, נָשָׁיו.

7. אָמָה *maid-servant; plur.* אֲמָהוֹת, *const.* אַמְהוֹת.

8. בַּיִת *house*, *const.* בֵּית; *plur.* בָּתִּים (bâttîm or bôttîm). D. f. distinguishes it from בָּתִּים (בוּת); *const.* בָּתֵּי, *with suff.* בָּתֵּיהֶם.

9. בֵּן (for בְּנִי, from בָּנָה *build*), *son*, *const.* בֶּן־, בִּן־; *with suff.*, בְּנִי, בִּנְךָ, *plur.* בָּנִים, *const.* בְּנֵי.

10. בַּת (for בַּנְתִּ fr. בֵּן), *with suff.* בִּתִּי (for בִּנְתִּי); *plur.* בָּנוֹת (as if from בָּנָה), *const.* בְּנוֹת.

11. חָם *father-in-law*, like אָח.

12. יוֹם (for יָוֹם) *day*, *plur.* יָמִים (for יְוֹמִים), *const.* יְמֵי, *dual* יוֹמַיִם.

13. מַיִם (*plur.*) *water*, *const.* מֵימֵי, מֵי.

14. עִיר *city*, *plur.* עָרִים, *const.* עָרֵי.

15. פֶּה *mouth*, *const.* פִּי, *with suff.* פִּי (*my m.*) פִּיךָ, פִּיו and פִּיהוּ, פִּיהָ, like אָב; *plur.* פִּים and פִּיוֹת.

16. רֹאשׁ (for רָאשׁ = רַאְשׁ), *plur.* רָאשִׁים (for רְאָשִׁים) *const.* רָאשֵׁי.

72. Numerals.

See Paradigm ✠Q.

A. Cardinals.

1. The numeral אֶחָד *one* is an *adjective*, standing after and agreeing with its noun.

2. The numeral שְׁנַיִם is a *noun*, used either in the appositional or construct relation with the word which it enumerates, and agreeing with it.

3. The numerals from *three* to *ten* are abstract feminine substantives, used in appositional construction with the nouns which they enumerate. The *feminine* form was the original one and is used with masculine nouns; the masculine is a shorter form used with feminines.

4. The numerals from *eleven* to *nineteen* are formed by uniting עֶשֶׂר or עֶשְׂרֵה *ten* with the units, viz: with the construct form of *one* and *two*, but with the absolute form of the others.

5. The numerals *thirty* to *ninety* are formed by adding the masc. plur. ending יִם_ to the units, but *twenty* (עֶשְׂרִים) is the plural of *ten* עֶשֶׂר.

6. The units are added to the tens by means of וְ; in the earlier books preceding the tens, in later books following them.

7. The units take the noun in the plural; the tens, when before it, take the noun in the singular, when after it, in the plural.

8. The numerals *eleven* to *nineteen* take the noun in the plural, except in the case of a few very common nouns like *day*, *man*, etc.

B. Ordinals.

1. The ordinal *first* is רִאשׁוֹן (from רֹאשׁ, *head*).

2. The ordinals from *two* to *ten* are formed from the corresponding cardinals by means of the termination ִי_; another ִי_ being inserted between the second and third consonants.

3. Above *ten*, cardinals are used for ordinals.

4. The feminines of the ordinals are used to express fractional parts.

XII. Separate Particles.

73. Adverbs.

1. 1)		
אַי *where?*	חִנָּם *gratuitously.*	אֵמְנָם } *really.*	מַדּוּעַ *why?*
אָז *then.*	רֵיקָם *in vain.*	אָמְנָם }	[מַה יָּדוּעַ]
לֹא *not.*	יוֹמָם *by day.*	פִּתְאֹם *suddenly.*	מִלְמַעְלָה *from above*
שָׁם *there.*	שִׁלְשֹׁם *the day before yesterday.*		[מַעְלָה ,לְ ,מִן]

2. 1)	2. 2)	2. 3)	
מְאֹד *very.*	הַרְבֵּה *much.*	אָמֵן *firmly.*	זֶה *here.*
חוּץ *abroad*	הֵיטֵב *well.*	טוֹב *well.*	הֵנָּה *hither.*
לְבַד *alone.*	הַשְׁכֵּם *early.*	רִאשׁוֹנָה *formerly.*	שָׁלֹשׁ *thrice.*
מִבַּיִת *within*	מַהֵר *speedily.*	נִפְלָאוֹת *wonderfully*	שֶׁבַע *seven times.*

3.

הֵן { הִנְנִי / הִנָּךְ	עוֹד { עוֹדֶנִּי / עוֹדְנוֹ	אַי { אַיְכָה / אַיּוֹ	אַיִן—אֵינֶנִּי / יֵשׁ—יֶשְׁנוֹ

74. Prepositions.

1.		2.	3.
אַחַר *behind.*	מִתַּחַת *from under.*	בֵּינְךָ	אַחֲרֵי
אֵצֶל *close by.*	לְמִן *from.*	מִמֶּנּוּ	אֵלַי
בֵּין *between.*	לִפְנֵי *before.*	אֶצְלִי	סְבִיבוֹתַי
בַּעַד *about.*	לְפִי *according to.*	זוּלָתִי	עֲלֵיהֶם
עַל *upon.*	לִקְרַאת *toward.*	בֵּינִי	אֹתוֹ
תַּחַת *under.*	בִּבְלִי *without.*	נֶגְדִּי	אִתּוֹ

75. Conjunctions.

1.	2.	3.
כִּי *that.*	פֶּן *lest.*	יַעַן אֲשֶׁר *because that.*
אֲשֶׁר *that.*	אַל *that not.*	אַחַר אֲשֶׁר *after that.*
	בְּטֶרֶם *before that.*	עֵקֶב כִּי *because that.*

XII. Separate Particles.

73. Adverbs.

1. Adverbs, proper, may be classified as follows:
   1) Those which may be termed *primitive*, originally related to pronominal roots;
   2) Those which are formed by appending terminations, ם ָ and ם ֵ.
   3) Those which are formed by composition.
2. Other parts of speech are, at times, used as adverbs:
   1) Nouns, either alone or when used with prepositions.
   2) Infinitives absolute.
   3) Adjectives, especially in the feminine.
   4) Pronouns and numerals.
3. Certain adverbs, involving a verbal idea, take suffixes and in some cases, Nun Epenthetic.

74. Prepositions.

1. Prepositions are, in most cases, derived from nouns:
   1) They are *simple;*
   2) They are *compound*, made up of
      (1) Two prepositions; or
      (2) A preposition with a noun, an infinitive, or an adverb.
2. Prepositions are combined with suffixes, after the analogy of singular nouns.

Remark.—For the union of the Inseparable Prepositions with suffixes see Paradigm R.

3. Some prepositions take suffixes after the analogy of *plural* nouns.

Remark.—אֵת the preposition is to be distinguished from אֵת the sign of the definite object.

75. Conjunctions.

Conjunctions are to be classified, in reference to their origin as follows:

1. Those which were originally pronouns;
2. Those which were originally substantives;
3. Those which were originally prepositions.

Remark.—ו *and* is perhaps to be derived from a stem meaning *to join.*

PARADIGMS.

Paradigm A. The Personal

Nominative of the Pronoun or Separate Pronoun.	Genitive of the Pronoun, or *Suffix of the Noun* (*possessive Pron.*)	
	With Nouns Singular.	With Nouns Plur. and Dual.
Sing. 1. *com.* אָנֹכִי, in pause אָנֹכִי; אֲנִי, in pause אָנִי *I.*	־י *my* (prop. Gen. *mei*).	־י *my.*
2. *m.* אַתָּה (אַתְּ) in pause אָתָּה *f.* אַתְּ (אַתִּי). *thou.*	־ךָ, ־ךְ, in pause ־ָךְ; (־ָךְ), ־ֶךְ, ־ִךְ *thy* (*tui*).	־ֶיךָ, ־ָיִךְ *thy.*
3. *m.* הוּא *he.*	־ֹו, ־וֹ, הוּ; (ה)וֹ *his* (*ejus* and *suus*).	־ָיו, ־ֹו, *his.*
f. הִיא *she.*	־ָהּ; ־ָה; ־ֶהָ *her.*	־ֶיהָ *her.*
Plur. 1. *com.* אֲנַחְנוּ (נַחְנוּ), (אָנוּ) *we.*	נוּ; ־ֵנוּ (־ֵנוּ) *our.*	־ֵינוּ *our.*
2. *m.* אַתֶּם *f.* אַתֶּנָה, אַתֵּן *ye.*	־כֶם; ־ֵכֶם *your* ־כֶן; ־ֵכֶן	־ֵיכֶם *your.* ־ֵיכֶן
3. *m.* הֵמָּה, הֵם *f.* הֵנָּה, הֵן *they.*	־ָם; ־ֵם *their.* ־ָן, ־ֵן, ־ֵן	־ֵיהֶם *their.* ־ֵיהֶן

Pronoun and Pronominal Suffixes.

Accusative of the Pronoun, or *Suffix of the Verb*

By itself.	With Nun demonstrative.
נִי ; נִי ; נִי *me.*	נִי, נִי
ךָ ; ךָ, in p. ךָ, ךָ ; ךָ ; ךָ ; ךָ, ךָ *thee.*	ךָ, (נְךָ) not found.
הוּ, וֹ ; הוּ (ה), וֹ ; הוּ *him.*	נְהוּ, נּוּ, (נוֹ)
הָ ; הָ ; הָ *her.*	נָהּ
נוּ ; נוּ ; נוּ *us.*	נוּ
כֶם ; כֶם ; כֶן ; כֶן *you.*	These forms do not occur.
(הֶם), ם ; ם, ם ; ם, ם *them.*	
(הֶן), ן ; ן, ן ; ן *them.*	

Paradigm B. The Strong

Hĭph'îl.	Hŏph'ăl.	Hĭthpă'ēl.	Qăl	
			Middle E.	Middle O.
הִקְטִיל	הָקְטַל	הִתְקַטֵּל	קָטֵל	קָטַל
הִקְטִילָה	הָקְטְלָה	הִתְקַטְּלָה	קָטְלָה	קָטְלָה
הִקְטַלְתָּ	הָקְטַלְתָּ	הִתְקַטַּלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ
הִקְטַלְתְּ	הָקְטַלְתְּ	הִתְקַטַּלְתְּ	&c.	קָטַלְתְּ
הִקְטַלְתִּי	הָקְטַלְתִּי	הִתְקַטַּלְתִּי		קָטַלְתִּי
הִקְטִילוּ	הָקְטְלוּ	הִתְקַטְּלוּ		קָטְלוּ
הִקְטַלְתֶּם	הָקְטַלְתֶּם	הִתְקַטַּלְתֶּם		קְטַלְתֶּם
הִקְטַלְתֶּן	הָקְטַלְתֶּן	הִתְקַטַּלְתֶּן		קְטַלְתֶּן
הִקְטַלְנוּ	הָקְטַלְנוּ	הִתְקַטַּלְנוּ		קָטַלְנוּ
הַקְטֵל	הָקְטֵל	(הִתְקַטֵּל)	קָטוֹל	
הַקְטִיל	wanting	הִתְקַטֵּל	(קְטֹל קְטַל)	
הַקְטֵל		הִתְקַטֵּל	קְטַל	
הַקְטִילִי		הִתְקַטְּלִי	קְטְלִי	
הַקְטִילוּ	wanting	הִתְקַטְּלוּ	קִטְלוּ	
הַקְטִלְנָה		הִתְקַטַּלְנָה	קְטַלְנָה	
יַקְטִיל	יָקְטַל	יִתְקַטֵּל	יִקְטַל	יִקְטַל
תַּקְטִיל	תָּקְטַל	תִּתְקַטֵּל	תִּקְטַל	&c.
תַּקְטִיל	תָּקְטַל	תִּתְקַטֵּל	תִּקְטַל	
תַּקְטִילִי	תָּקְטְלִי	תִּתְקַטְּלִי	תִּקְטְלִי	
אַקְטִיל	אָקְטַל	אֶתְקַטֵּל	אֶקְטַל	
יַקְטִילוּ	יָקְטְלוּ	יִתְקַטְּלוּ	יִקְטְלוּ	
תַּקְטִלְנָה	תָּקְטַלְנָה	תִּתְקַטַּלְנָה	תִּקְטַלְנָה	
תַּקְטִילוּ	תָּקְטְלוּ	תִּתְקַטְּלוּ	תִּקְטְלוּ	
תַּקְטִלְנָה	תָּקְטַלְנָה	תִּתְקַטַּלְנָה	תִּקְטַלְנָה	
נַקְטִיל	נָקְטַל	נִתְקַטֵּל	נִקְטַל	
מַקְטִיל	מָקְטָל	מִתְקַטֵּל	(קָטֵל)	
יַקְטֵל				
אַקְטִילָה		אֶתְקַטְּלָה		

Verb.

Pŭ'ăl.	Pī'ēl.	Nĭph'ăl.	Qăl.		
קֻטַל	קִטֵּל	נִקְטַל	קָטַל	*Sg.* 3 *m.*	Perfect.
קֻטְלָה	קִטְּלָה	נִקְטְלָה	קָטְלָה	3 *f.*	
קֻטַלְתָּ	קִטַּלְתָּ	נִקְטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ	2 *m.*	
קֻטַלְתְּ	קִטַּלְתְּ	נִקְטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ	2 *f.*	
קֻטַלְתִּי	קִטַּלְתִּי	נִקְטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	1 *c.*	
קֻטְלוּ	קִטְּלוּ	נִקְטְלוּ	קָטְלוּ	*Pl.* 3 *c.*	
קֻטַלְתֶּם	קִטַּלְתֶּם	נִקְטַלְתֶּם	קְטַלְתֶּם	2 *m.*	
קֻטַלְתֶּן	קִטַּלְתֶּן	נִקְטַלְתֶּן	קְטַלְתֶּן	2 *f.*	
קֻטַלְנוּ	קִטַּלְנוּ	נִקְטַלְנוּ	קָטַלְנוּ	1 *c.*	
קֻטֹל	קַטֵּל (קַטֵּל)	הִקָּטֵל (נִקְטֹל)	קָטוֹל	*abs.*	Infin.
(קֻטַל)	קַטֵּל	הִקָּטֵל	קְטֹל	*const.*	
	קַטֵּל	הִקָּטֵל	קְטֹל	*Sg.* 2 *m.*	Imperative.
	קַטְּלִי	הִקָּטְלִי	קִטְלִי	2 *f.*	
wanting	קַטְּלוּ	הִקָּטְלוּ	קִטְלוּ	*Pl.* 2 *m.*	
	קַטֵּלְנָה	הִקָּטַלְנָה	קְטֹלְנָה	2 *f.*	
יְקֻטַּל	יְקִטַּל	יִקָּטֵל	יִקְטֹל	*Sg.* 3 *m.*	Imperfect.
תְּקֻטַּל	תְּקִטַּל	תִּקָּטֵל	תִּקְטֹל	3 *f.*	
תְּקֻטַּל	תְּקִטַּל	תִּקָּטֵל	תִּקְטֹל	2 *m.*	
תְּקֻטְּלִי	תְּקִטְּלִי	תִּקָּטְלִי	תִּקְטְלִי	2 *f.*	
אֲקֻטַּל	אֲקִטַּל	אִקָּטֵל	אֶקְטֹל	1 *c.*	
יְקֻטְּלוּ	יְקִטְּלוּ	יִקָּטְלוּ	יִקְטְלוּ	*Pl.* 3 *m.*	
תְּקֻטַּלְנָה	תְּקִטַּלְנָה	תִּקָּטַלְנָה	תִּקְטֹלְנָה	3 *f.*	
תְּקֻטְּלוּ	תְּקִטְּלוּ	תִּקָּטְלוּ	תִּקְטְלוּ	2 *m.*	
תְּקֻטַּלְנָה	תְּקִטַּלְנָה	תִּקָּטַלְנָה	תִּקְטֹלְנָה	2 *f.*	
נְקֻטַּל	נְקִטַּל	נִקָּטֵל	נִקְטֹל	1 *c.*	
	מְקַטֵּל		קֹטֵל	*act.*	Part.
מְקֻטָּל		נִקְטָל	קָטוּל	*pass.*	
			אֶקְטְלָה	*Jussive* / *Cohort.*	Impf.

Paradigm C. Strong Verb

1 pl. c.	2 pl. m.	2 pl. f.	3 pl. m.	3 pl. f.
קְטָלָנוּ	קְטַלְתֶּם	[קְטַלְתֶּן]	קָטְלָם	קָטְלָן
קְטָלַתְנוּ	wanting	wanting	קְטָלָתַם	קְטָלָתַן
קְטַלְתָּנוּ	——	——	קְטַלְתָּם	קְטַלְתָּן
קְטַלְתִּינוּ	——	——	קְטַלְתִּים	קְטַלְתִּין
——	קְטַלְתִּיכֶם	קְטַלְתִּיכֶן	קְטַלְתִּים	קְטַלְתִּין
קְטָלָונוּ	wanting	anting	קְטָלוּם	קְטָלוֹן
קְטַלְתָּונוּ	——	——	קְטַלְתּוּם	קְטַלְתּוֹן
——	קְטַלְנוּכֶם	קְטַלְנוּכֶן	קְטַלְנוּם	קְטַלְנוֹן
קְטַלָנוּ	קְטַלְתֶּם	[קְטַלְתֶּן]	קְטַלָם	קְטַלָן
קְטַלָנוּ	קָטַלְתֶּם / קְטָלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּן / קְטָלְתֶּן	קְטָלָם	קְטָלָן
קָטְלָנוּ	——	——	קָטְלָם	——
יְקַטְּלָנוּ	יְקַטְּלוּ	יְקַטְּלוּ	יְקַטְּלוּ	יְקַטֵּלְנָה
יְקַטְּלָנוּ	——	——	——	——
יְקַטְּלוּנוּ	יְקַטְּלוּכֶם	יְקַטְּלוּכֶן	יְקַטְּלוּם	יְקַטְּלוֹן
תְּקַטְּלוּנוּ	——	——	תְּקַטְּלוּם	תְּקַטְּלוֹן
קְטַלָנוּ	קְטַלְתֶּם	קְטַלְתֶּן	קְטָלָם	קְטָלָן
הִקְטִילָנוּ	הִקְטַלְתֶּם	הִקְטַלְתֶּן	הִקְטִילָם	הִקְטִילָן

with Suffixes.

	1 sg. c.	2 sg. m.	2 sg. f.	3 sg. m.	3 sg. f.	
						Qăl
Perfect.	קְטָלַנִי	קְטָלְךָ	קְטָלֵךְ	קְטָלָהוּ / קְטָלוֹ	קְטָלָה	3 *m.*
	קְטָלַתְנִי	קְטָלַתָּךְ	קְטָלַתֵּךְ	קְטָלַתְהוּ / קְטָלַתּוּ	קְטָלָתָה	3 *f.*
	קְטַלְתָּנִי / קְטַלְתַּנִי	——	——	קְטַלְתָּהוּ / קְטַלְתּוּ	קְטַלְתָּהּ	2 *m.*
	קְטַלְתִּינִי	——	——	קְטַלְתָּיהוּ / קְטַלְתִּיו	קְטַלְתִּיהָ	2 *f.*
	קְטַלְתִּיךְ	קְטַלְתִּיךְ	קְטַלְתִּיךְ	קְטַלְתִּיו	קְטַלְתִּיהָ	1 *c.*
	קְטָלוּנִי	קְטָלוּךְ	קְטָלוּךְ	קְטָלוּהוּ	קְטָלוּהָ	*Pl.* 3 *c.*
	קְטַלְתּוּנִי	——	——	קְטַלְתּוּהוּ	קְטַלְתּוּהָ	2 *m.*
	קְטַלַנִי	קְטַלַנּוּךְ	קְטַלַנּוּךְ	קְטַלַנּוּהוּ	קְטַלַנּוּהָ	1 *c.*
Perf.	קְטֵלַנִי	קְטֵלְךָ	קְטֵלֵךְ	קְטֵלוֹ	קְטֵלָה	*Sg.* 3 *m.* *Middle* E
Inf.	קָטְלִי / קָטְלַנִי	קָטְלֶךָ / קָטְלֵךְ	קָטְלֵךְ	קָטְלוֹ	קָטְלָה	*Construct*
Impv.	קָטְלֵנִי	——	——	קָטְלֵהוּ	קָטְלָה / קָטְלָהּ	*Sg.* 2 *m.*
Imperfect.	יְקַטְּלֵנִי	יְקַטֶּלְךָ	יְקַטְּלֵךְ	יְקַטְּלֵהוּ	יְקַטְּלָה / יְקַטְּלָהּ	*Sg.* 3 *m.*
	יְקַטְּלֵנִי	יְקַטֶּלֶךָּ	——	יְקַטְּלֵנּוּ	יְקַטְּלֶנָּה	*With Nun Epenthet.*
	יְקַטְּלוּנִי	יְקַטְּלוּךְ	יְקַטְּלוּךְ	יְקַטְּלוּהוּ	יְקַטְּלוּהָ	*Pl.* 3 *m.*
	תְּקַטְּלוּנִי	——	——	תְּקַטְּלוּהוּ	תְּקַטְּלוּהָ	2 *f.*
Perf.	קְטַלַנִי	קְטַלְךָ	קְטַלֵךְ	קְטַלוֹ	קְטַלָה	Pī'ēl *Sg.* 3 *m.*
Perf.	הִקְטִילַנִי	הִקְטִילְךָ	הִקְטִילֵךְ	הִקְטִילוֹ	הִקְטִילָה	Hīph'īl *Sg.* 3 *m.*

D. Verb Pe (פ׳) Guttural.

	Qăl.		Nĭph'ăl.	Hĭph'îl.	Hŏph'ăl.
Perfect. *Sg.* 3 *m.*	עָטַל		נֶעְטַל	הֶעְטִיל	הָעְטַל
3 *f.*	עָטְלָה		נֶעְטְלָה	הֶעְטִילָה	הָעְטְלָה
2 *m.*	עָטַלְתָּ		נֶעְטַלְתָּ	הֶעְטַלְתָּ	הָעְטַלְתָּ
2 *f.*	עָטַלְתְּ		נֶעְטַלְתְּ	הֶעְטַלְתְּ	הָעְטַלְתְּ
1 *c.*	עָטַלְתִּי		נֶעְטַלְתִּי	הֶעְטַלְתִּי	הָעְטַלְתִּי
Pl. 3 *c.*	עָטְלוּ		נֶעְטְלוּ	הֶעְטִילוּ	הָעְטְלוּ
2 *m.*	עֲטַלְתֶּם		נֶעֶטַלְתֶּם	הֶעְטַלְתֶּם	הָעְטַלְתֶּם
2 *f.*	עֲטַלְתֶּן		נֶעֶטַלְתֶּן	הֶעְטַלְתֶּן	הָעְטַלְתֶּן
1 *c.*	עָטַלְנוּ		נֶעְטַלְנוּ	הֶעְטַלְנוּ	הָעְטַלְנוּ
Infin. *abs.*	עָטוֹל		נֶעְטוֹל	הַעְטֵל	הָעְטֵל
const.	עֲטֹל		הֵעָטֵל	הַעְטִיל	
Imperative. *Sg.* 2 *m.*	עְטֹל	עֲטַל	הֵעָטֵל	הַעְטֵל	
2 *f.*	עִטְלִי	עִטְלִי	הֵעָטְלִי	הַעְטִילִי	wanting
Pl. 2 *m.*	עִטְלוּ	עִטְלוּ	הֵעָטְלוּ	הַעְטִילוּ	
2 *f.*	עֲטֹלְנָה	עֲטַלְנָה	הֵעָטַלְנָה	הַעְטַלְנָה	
Imperfect. *Sg.* 3 *m.*	יִעְטֹל	יַעֲטַל	יֵעָטֵל	יַעְטִיל	יָעְטַל
3 *f.*	תִּעְטֹל	תַּעֲטַל	תֵּעָטֵל	תַּעְטִיל	תָּעְטַל
2 *m.*	תִּעְטֹל	תַּעֲטַל	תֵּעָטֵל	תַּעְטִיל	תָּעְטַל
2 *f.*	תִּעְטְלִי	תַּעֲטְלִי	תֵּעָטְלִי	תַּעְטִילִי	תָּעְטְלִי
1 *c.*	אֶעְטֹל	אַעֲטַל	אֵעָטֵל	אַעְטִיל	אָעְטַל
Pl. 3 *m.*	יִעְטְלוּ	יַעֲטְלוּ	יֵעָטְלוּ	יַעְטִילוּ	יָעְטְלוּ
3 *f.*	תִּעְטֹלְנָה	תַּעֲטַלְנָה	תֵּעָטַלְנָה	תַּעְטִילְנָה	תָּעְטַלְנָה
2 *m.*	תִּעְטְלוּ	תַּעֲטְלוּ	תֵּעָטְלוּ	תַּעְטִילוּ	תָּעְטְלוּ
2 *f.*	תִּעְטֹלְנָה	תַּעֲטַלְנָה	תֵּעָטַלְנָה	תַּעְטִילְנָה	תָּעְטַלְנָה
1 *c.*	נֶעְטֹל	נַעֲטַל	נֵעָטֵל	נַעְטִיל	נָעְטַל
Part. *act.*	עֹטֵל			מֵעְטִיל	
pass.	עָטוּל		נֶעְטָל		מָעְטָל
Impf. *Jussive*				יַעְטֵל	
Cohort.	אֶעְטְלָה			אַעְטִילָה	

Paradigm E. Verb Ayin (ע) Guttural.

	Qăl.	Niph'ăl.	Pi'ēl.	Pŭ'ăl.	Hĭthpă'ēl.
Perfect. *Sg.* 3 *m.*	קָאַל	נִקְאַל	קִאֵל	קֻאַל	הִתְקָאֵל
3 *f.*	קָאֲלָה	נִקְאֲלָה	קִאֲלָה	קֻאֲלָה	הִתְקָאֲלָה
2 *m.*	קָאַלְתָּ	נִקְאַלְתָּ	קִאַלְתָּ	קֻאַלְתָּ	הִתְקָאַלְתָּ
2 *f.*	קָאַלְתְּ	נִקְאַלְתְּ	קִאַלְתְּ	קֻאַלְתְּ	הִתְקָאַלְתְּ
1 *c.*	קָאַלְתִּי	נִקְאַלְתִּי	קִאַלְתִּי	קֻאַלְתִּי	הִתְקָאַלְתִּי
Pl. 3 *c.*	קָאֲלוּ	נִקְאֲלוּ	קִאֲלוּ	קֻאֲלוּ	הִתְקָאֲלוּ
2 *m.*	קְאַלְתֶּם	נִקְאַלְתֶּם	קִאַלְתֶּם	קֻאַלְתֶּם	הִתְקָאַלְתֶּם
2 *f.*	קְאַלְתֶּן	נִקְאַלְתֶּן	קִאַלְתֶּן	קֻאַלְתֶּן	הִתְקָאַלְתֶּן
1 *c.*	קָאַלְנוּ	נִקְאַלְנוּ	קִאַלְנוּ	קֻאַלְנוּ	הִתְקָאַלְנוּ
Infin. *abs.*	קָאוֹל	נִקְאוֹל	קָאֵל	wanting	
const.	קְאֹל	הִקָּאֵל	קָאֵל		הִתְקָאֵל
Imperative. *Sg.* 2 *m.*	קְאַל	הִקָּאֵל	קָאֵל	wanting	הִתְקָאֵל
2 *f.*	קָאֲלִי	הִקָּאֲלִי	קָאֲלִי		הִתְקָאֲלִי
Pl. 2 *m.*	קָאֲלוּ	הִקָּאֲלוּ	קָאֲלוּ		הִתְקָאֲלוּ
2 *f.*	קְאַלְנָה	הִקָּאַלְנָה	קָאַלְנָה		הִתְקָאַלְנָה
Imperfect. *Sg.* 3 *m.*	יִקְאַל	יִקָּאֵל	יְקָאֵל	יְקֻאַל	יִתְקָאֵל
3 *f.*	תִּקְאַל	תִּקָּאֵל	תְּקָאֵל	תְּקֻאַל	תִּתְקָאֵל
2 *m.*	תִּקְאַל	תִּקָּאֵל	תְּקָאֵל	תְּקֻאַל	תִּתְקָאֵל
2 *f.*	תִּקְאֲלִי	תִּקָּאֲלִי	תְּקָאֲלִי	תְּקֻאֲלִי	תִּתְקָאֲלִי
1 *c.*	אֶקְאַל	אֶקָּאֵל	אֲקָאֵל	אֲקֻאַל	אִתְקָאֵל
Pl. 3 *m.*	יִקְאֲלוּ	יִקָּאֲלוּ	יְקָאֲלוּ	יְקֻאֲלוּ	יִתְקָאֲלוּ
3 *f.*	תִּקְאַלְנָה	תִּקָּאַלְנָה	תְּקָאַלְנָה	תְּקֻאַלְנָה	תִּתְקָאַלְנָה
2 *m.*	תִּקְאֲלוּ	תִּקָּאֲלוּ	תְּקָאֲלוּ	תְּקֻאֲלוּ	תִּתְקָאֲלוּ
2 *f.*	תִּקְאַלְנָה	תִּקָּאַלְנָה	תְּקָאַלְנָה	תְּקֻאַלְנָה	תִּתְקָאַלְנָה
1 *c.*	נִקְאַל	נִקָּאֵל	נְקָאֵל	נְקֻאַל	נִתְקָאֵל
Part. *act.*	קָאֵל		מְקָאֵל		מִתְקָאֵל
pass.	קָאוּל	נִקְאָל		מְקֻאָל	
Impf. With Suffixes	יְקָאֲלֵהוּ				

F. Verbs Lamedh (ל) Guttural.

	Qăl.	Nĭph'ăl.	Pi'ēl.	Hĭph'îl.	Hĭthpă'ēl.
Perfect. *Sg.* 3 *m.*	קָטַח	נִקְטַח	קִטַּח	הִקְטִיחַ	הִתְקַטַּח
3 *f.*	קָטְחָה	נִקְטְחָה	קִטְּחָה	הִקְטִיחָה	הִתְקַטְּחָה
2 *m.*	קָטַחְתָּ	נִקְטַחְתָּ	קִטַּחְתָּ	הִקְטַחְתָּ	הִתְקַטַּחְתָּ
2 *f.*	קָטַחַתְּ	נִקְטַחַתְּ	קִטַּחַתְּ	הִקְטַחַתְּ	הִתְקַטַּחַתְּ
1 *c.*	קָטַחְתִּי	נִקְטַחְתִּי	קִטַּחְתִּי	הִקְטַחְתִּי	הִתְקַטַּחְתִּי
Pl. 3 *c.*	קָטְחוּ	נִקְטְחוּ	קִטְּחוּ	הִקְטִיחוּ	הִתְקַטְּחוּ
2 *m.*	קְטַחְתֶּם	נִקְטַחְתֶּם	קִטַּחְתֶּם	הִקְטַחְתֶּם	הִתְקַטַּחְתֶּם
2 *f.*	קְטַחְתֶּן	נִקְטַחְתֶּן	קִטַּחְתֶּן	הִקְטַחְתֶּן	הִתְקַטַּחְתֶּן
1 *c.*	קָטַחְנוּ	נִקְטַחְנוּ	קִטַּחְנוּ	הִקְטַחְנוּ	הִתְקַטַּחְנוּ
Infin. *abs.*	קָטוֹחַ	נִקְטֹחַ	קַטֵּחַ	הַקְטֵחַ	—
const.	קְטֹחַ	הִקָּטַח	קַטַּח	הַקְטִיחַ	הִתְקַטַּח
Imperative. *Sg.* 2 *m.*	קְטַח	הִקָּטַח	קַטַּח	הַקְטַח	הִתְקַטַּח
2 *f.*	קִטְחִי	הִקָּטְחִי	קַטְּחִי	הַקְטִיחִי	הִתְקַטְּחִי
Pl. 2 *m.*	קִטְחוּ	הִקָּטְחוּ	קַטְּחוּ	הַקְטִיחוּ	הִתְקַטְּחוּ
2 *f.*	קְטַחְנָה	הִקָּטַחְנָה	קַטַּחְנָה	הַקְטַחְנָה	הִתְקַטַּחְנָה
Imperfect. *Sg.* 3 *m.*	יִקְטַח	יִקָּטַח	יְקַטַּח	יַקְטִיחַ	יִתְקַטַּח
3 *f.*	תִּקְטַח	תִּקָּטַח	תְּקַטַּח	תַּקְטִיחַ	תִּתְקַטַּח
2 *m.*	תִּקְטַח	תִּקָּטַח	תְּקַטַּח	תַּקְטִיחַ	תִּתְקַטַּח
2 *f.*	תִּקְטְחִי	תִּקָּטְחִי	תְּקַטְּחִי	תַּקְטִיחִי	תִּתְקַטְּחִי
1 *c.*	אֶקְטַח	אִקָּטַח	אְקַטַּח	אַקְטִיחַ	אֶתְקַטַּח
Pl. 3 *m.*	יִקְטְחוּ	יִקָּטְחוּ	יְקַטְּחוּ	יַקְטִיחוּ	יִתְקַטְּחוּ
3 *f.*	תִּקְטַחְנָה	תִּקָּטַחְנָה	תְּקַטַּחְנָה	תַּקְטַחְנָה	תִּתְקַטַּחְנָה
2 *m.*	תִּקְטְחוּ	תִּקָּטְחוּ	תְּקַטְּחוּ	תַּקְטִיחוּ	תִּתְקַטְּחוּ
2 *f.*	תִּקְטַחְנָה	תִּקָּטַחְנָה	תְּקַטַּחְנָה	תַּקְטַחְנָה	תִּתְקַטַּחְנָה
1 *c.*	נִקְטַח	נִקָּטַח	נְקַטַּח	נַקְטִיחַ	נִתְקַטַּח
Part. *act.*	קֹטֵחַ		מְקַטֵּחַ	מַקְטִיחַ	מִתְקַטֵּחַ
pass.	קָטוּחַ	נִקְטָח			
Impf. *Jussive*				יַקְטַח	
W. suff.	יִקְטָחֵנִי				

Paradigm G. Verb Pe Nun (פ״נ).

	Qăl.		Nĭph'ăl.	Hĭph'îl.	Hŏph'ăl.	
Sg. 3 *m.*	נָטַל		נִטַּל	הִטִּיל	הָטַל	Perfect.
3 *f.*	etc.		נִטְלָה	הִטִּילָה	הָטְלָה	
2 *m.*			נִטַּלְתָּ	הִטַּלְתָּ	הָטַלְתָּ	
2 *f.*			נִטַּלְתְּ	הִטַּלְתְּ	הָטַלְתְּ	
1 *c.*	regular		נִטַּלְתִּי	הִטַּלְתִּי	הָטַלְתִּי	
Pl. 3 *c.*			נִטְלוּ	הִטִּילוּ	הָטְלוּ	
2 *m.*			נִטַּלְתֶּם	הִטַּלְתֶּם	הָטַלְתֶּם	
2 *f.*			נִטַּלְתֶּן	הִטַּלְתֶּן	הָטַלְתֶּן	
1 *c.*			נִטַּלְנוּ	הִטַּלְנוּ	הָטַלְנוּ	
abs.	נָטוֹל	נָטוּל	הִנָּטֵל	הַטֵּל	הָטֵל	Infin.
const.	טֶלֶת	נְטֹל	הִנָּטֵל	הַטִּיל	הָטַל	
Sg. 2 *m.*	טַל	נְטֹל	הִנָּטֵל	הַטֵּל		Imperative.
2 *f.*	טְלִי	נִטְלִי	הִנָּטְלִי	הַטִּילִי		
Pl. 2 *m.*	טְלוּ	נִטְלוּ	הִנָּטְלוּ	הַטִּילוּ	wanting	
2 *f.*	טֹלְנָה	נִטֹּלְנָה	הִנָּטַלְנָה	הַטֵּלְנָה		
Sg. 3 *m.*	יִטֹּל	יִטֹּל	יִנָּטֵל	יַטִּיל	יִטַּל	Imperfect.
3 *f.*	תִּטֹּל	תִּטֹּל	תִּנָּטֵל	תַּטִּיל	תִּטַּל	
2 *m.*	תִּטֹּל	תִּטֹּל	תִּנָּטֵל	תַּטִּיל	תִּטַּל	
2 *f.*	תִּטְלִי	תִּטְלִי	תִּנָּטְלִי	תַּטִּילִי	תִּטְלִי	
1 *c.*	אֶטֹּל	אֶטֹּל	אֶנָּטֵל	אַטִּיל	אֻטַּל	
Pl. 3 *m.*	יִטְלוּ	יִטְלוּ	יִנָּטְלוּ	יַטִּילוּ	יִטְלוּ	
3 *f.*	תִּטֹּלְנָה	תִּטֹּלְנָה	תִּנָּטַלְנָה	תַּטֵּלְנָה	תִּטַּלְנָה	
2 *m.*	תִּטְלוּ	תִּטְלוּ	תִּנָּטְלוּ	תַּטִּילוּ	תִּטְלוּ	
2 *f.*	תִּטֹּלְנָה	תִּטֹּלְנָה	תִּנָּטַלְנָה	תַּטֵּלְנָה	תִּטַּלְנָה	
1 *c.*	נִטֹּל	נִטֹּל	נִנָּטֵל	נַטִּיל	נִטַּל	
act.	נֹטֵל			מַטִּיל		Part.
pass.	נָטוּל		נִטָּל		מֻטָּל	
Jussive				יַטֵּל		Impf.
Cohort.	אֶטְלָה					

Paradigm H. Verb Ayin (ע)

Hŏph'ăl.	Pô'ēl.	Pô'ăl.	Hĭthpô'ēl.
הוּקַט	קוֹטֵט	קוֹטַט	הִתְקוֹטֵט
הוּקְטָה	קִוטְטָה	קוֹטְטָה	הִתְקוֹטְטָה
הוּקַטּוֹת	קוֹטַטְתָּ	קוֹטַטְתָּ	הִתְקוֹטַטְתָּ
הוּקַטּוֹת	קוֹטַטְתְּ	קוֹטַטְתְּ	הִתְקוֹטַטְתְּ
הוּקַטּוֹתִי	קוֹטַטְתִּי	קוֹטַטְתִּי	הִתְקוֹטַטְתִּי
הוּקְטוּ	קִוטְטוּ	קוֹטְטוּ	הִתְקוֹטְטוּ
הוּקַטּוֹתֶם	קוֹטַטְתֶּם	קוֹטַטְתֶּם	הִתְקוֹטַטְתֶּם
הוּקַטּוֹתֶן	קוֹטַטְתֶּן	קוֹטַטְתֶּן	הִתְקוֹטַטְתֶּן
הוּקַטּוּנוּ	קוֹטַטְנוּ	קוֹטַטְנוּ	הִתְקוֹטַטְנוּ
הוּקַט	קוֹטֵט קוֹטֵט	קוֹטַט	הִתְקוֹטֵט
wanting	קוֹטֵט קִוטְטִי קִוטְטוּ קוֹטַטְנָה	wanting	הִתְקוֹטֵט הִתְקוֹטְטִי הִתְקוֹטְטוּ הִתְקוֹטַטְנָה
יוּקַט (יֻקַּט)	יְקוֹטֵט	יְקוֹטַט	יִתְקוֹטֵט
תּוּקַט	תְּקוֹטֵט	תְּקוֹטַט	תִּתְקוֹטֵט
תּוּקַט	תְּקוֹטֵט	תְּקוֹטַט	תִּתְקוֹטֵט
תּוּקְטִי	תְּקִוטְטִי	תְּקוֹטְטִי	תִּתְקוֹטְטִי
אוּקַט	אֲקוֹטֵט	אֲקוֹטַט	אֶתְקוֹטֵט
יוּקְטוּ	יְקִוטְטוּ	יְקוֹטְטוּ	יִתְקוֹטְטוּ
תּוּקַטֶּינָה	תְּקוֹטַטְנָה	תְּקוֹטַטְנָה	תִּתְקוֹטַטְנָה
תּוּקְטוּ	תְּקִוטְטוּ	תְּקוֹטְטוּ	תִּתְקוֹטְטוּ
תּוּקַטֶּינָה	תְּקוֹטַטְנָה	תְּקוֹטַטְנָה	תִּתְקוֹטַטְנָה
נוּקַט	נְקוֹטֵט	נְקוֹטַט	נִתְקוֹטֵט
מוּקָט	מְקוֹטֵט	מְקוֹטָט	מִתְקוֹטֵט
	יְקוֹטְטֵנִי		

Doubled (ע״ע).

		Qăl.	Niph'ăl.	Hĭph'îl.
Perfect.	*Sg.* 3 *m.*	קַט	נָקַט	הֵקַט
	3 *f.*	קַטָּה	נָקַטָּה	הֵקַטָּה
	2 *m.*	קַטּוֹתָ	נִקַּטּוֹתָ	הֵקַטּוֹתָ
	2 *f.*	קַטּוֹת	נִקַּטּוֹת	הֵקַטּוֹת
	1 *c.*	קַטּוֹתִי	נִקַּטּוֹתִי	הֵקַטּוֹתִי
	Pl. 3 *c.*	קַטּוּ	נָקַטּוּ	הֵקַטּוּ
	2 *m.*	קַטּוֹתֶם	נִקַּטּוֹתֶם	הֵקַטּוֹתֶם
	2 *f.*	קַטּוֹתֶן	נִקַּטּוֹתֶן	הֵקַטּוֹתֶן
	1 *c.*	קַטּוֹנוּ	נִקַּטּוֹנוּ	הֵקַטּוֹנוּ
Infin.	*abs.*	קָטוֹט	הָקוֹט	הָקֵט
	const.	קֹט	הָקֵט	הָקֵט
Imperative.	*Sg.* 2 *m.*	קֹט	הָקַט	הָקֵט
	2 *f.*	קֹטִי	הָקַטִּי	הָקֵטִי
	Pl. 2 *m.*	קֹטוּ	הָקַטּוּ	הָקֵטוּ
	2 *f.*	קֳטֹנָה	הָקַטֹּנָה	הָקֵטֹנָה
Imperfect.	*Sg.* 3 *m.*	יָקֹט יִקֹּט	יִקַּט	יָקֵט (יָקֵט)
	3 *f.*	תָּקֹט תִּקֹּט	תִּקַּט	תָּקֵט
	2 *m.*	תָּקֹט תִּקֹּט	תִּקַּט	תָּקֵט
	2 *f.*	תָּקֹטִי תִּקֹּטִי	תִּקַּטִּי	תָּקֵטִי
	1 *c.*	אָקֹט אֶקֹּט	אֶקַּט	אָקֵט
	Pl. 3 *m.*	יָקֹטוּ יִקֹּטוּ	יִקַּטּוּ	יָקֵטוּ
	3 *f.*	תָּקֹטֹנָה תִּקֹּטָנָה	תִּקַּטֹּנָה	תָּקֵטֹנָה
	2 *m.*	תָּקֹטוּ תִּקֹּטוּ	תִּקַּטּוּ	תָּקֵטוּ
	2 *f.*	תָּקֹטֹנָה תִּקֹּטָנָה	תִּקַּטֹּנָה	תָּקֵטֹנָה
	1 *c.*	נָקֹט נִקֹּט	נִקַּט	נָקֵט
Part.	*act.*	קֹטֵט		מֵקֵט
	pass.	קָטוּט	נָקָט	
Impf.	*W.* ו *conv.*	וַיָּקֹט		וַיָּקֵט
	W. suff.	יְקֹטֵנִי		יְקֵטֵנִי

Verb Pe Yodh (פ״י).

		Qăl (orig. פ״ו).	Nĭph'ăl.	Hĭph'îl (orig. פ״ו).	Hŏph'ăl.
Perfect.	*Sg.* 3 *m.*	יָטַל	נוֹטַל	הוֹטִיל	הוּטַל
	3 *f.*	etc.	נוֹטְלָה	הוֹטִילָה	הוּטְלָה
	2 *m.*		נוֹטַלְתָּ	הוֹטַלְתָּ	הוּטַלְתָּ
	2 *f.*		נוֹטַלְתְּ	הוֹטַלְתְּ	הוּטַלְתְּ
	1 *c.*	regular	נוֹטַלְתִּי	הוֹטַלְתִּי	הוּטַלְתִּי
	Pl. 3 *c.*		נוֹטְלוּ	הוֹטִילוּ	הוּטְלוּ
	2 *m.*		נוֹטַלְתֶּם	הוֹטַלְתֶּם	הוּטַלְתֶּם
	2 *f.*		נוֹטַלְתֶּן	הוֹטַלְתֶּן	הוּטַלְתֶּן
	1 *c.*		נוֹטַלְנוּ	הוֹטַלְנוּ	הוּטַלְנוּ
Infin.	*abs.*	יָטוֹל	wanting	הוֹטֵל	——
	const.	טֶלֶת יְטֹל	הִוָּטֵל	הוֹטִיל	הוּטַל
Imperative.	*Sg.* 2 *m.*	טֵל יְטַל	הִוָּטֵל	הוֹטֵל	
	2 *f.*	טְלִי יְטָלִי	הִוָּטְלִי	הוֹטִילִי	
	Pl. 2 *m.*	טְלוּ יְטָלוּ	הִוָּטְלוּ	הוֹטִילוּ	wanting
	2 *f.*	טֳלֶנָה יְטַלְנָה	הִוָּטַלְנָה	הוֹטַלְנָה	
Imperfect.	*Sg.* 3 *m.*	יֵטֵל יְיטַל	יִוָּטֵל	יוֹטִיל	יוּטַל
	3 *f.*	תֵּטֵל תְּיטַל	etc.	תוֹטִיל	תּוּטַל
	2 *m.*	תֵּטֵל תְּיטַל		תוֹטִיל	תּוּטַל
	2 *f.*	תֵּטְלִי תְּיטָלִי		תּוֹטִילִי	תּוּטְלִי
	1 *c.*	אֵטֵל אְיטַל	regular	אוֹטִיל	אוּטַל
	Pl. 3 *m.*	יֵטְלוּ יְיטָלוּ		יוֹטִילוּ	יוּטְלוּ
	3 *f.*	תֵּטֳלֶנָה תְּיטַלְנָה		תּוֹטַלְנָה	תּוּטַלְנָה
	2 *m.*	תֵּטְלוּ תְּיטָלוּ		תּוֹטִילוּ	תּוּטְלוּ
	2 *f.*	תֵּטֳלֶנָה תְּיטַלְנָה		תּוֹטַלְנָה	תּוּטַלְנָה
	1 *c.*	נֵטֵל נְיטַל		נוֹטִיל	נוּטַל
Part.	*act.*	יֹטֵל		מוֹטִיל	
	pass.	יָטוּל	נוֹטָל		מוּטָל
Impf. Conv. ו	*With*	וַיֵּטֵל		וַיּוֹטֵל	

J. Verb Pe Aleph (פ״א). Paradigm I.

Niph'al.	Qal.	Hiph'il (prop. פ״י)	Qal (prop. פ״י)
Same as the verb Pe Guttural.	אָטַל Same as the verb Pe Guttural.	הֵיטִיל הֵיטִילָה הֵיטַלְתָּ הֵיטַלְתְּ הֵיטַלְתִּי הֵיטִילוּ הֵיטַלְתֶּם הֵיטַלְתֶּן הֵיטִלְנוּ	יָטַל etc. regular
	אָטוּל אֵטֵל	הֵיטֵל הֵיטִיל	יָטוּל יְטֵל
	אֵטֵל אִטְלִי אִטְלוּ אֲטַלְנָה	הֵיטֵל הֵיטִילִי הֵיטִילוּ הֵיטִלְנָה	יְטַל יִטְלִי יִטְלוּ יָטַלְנָה
	יֵאָטַל (יֵאָטֵל) תֵּאָטַל תֵּאָטֵל תֵּאָטְלִי אֵטַל יֵאָטְלוּ תֵּאָטַלְנָה תֵּאָטְלוּ תֵּאָטַלְנָה נֵאָטַל	יֵיטִיל תֵּיטִיל תֵּיטִיל תֵּיטִילִי אֵיטִיל יֵיטִילוּ תֵּיטֵלְנָה תֵּיטִילוּ תֵּיטֵלְנָה נֵיטִיל	יִיטַל תִּיטַל תִּיטַל תִּיטְלִי אִיטַל יִיטְלוּ תִּיטַלְנָה תִּיטְלוּ תִּיטַלְנָה נִיטַל
	אֵטֵל אָטוּל	מֵיטִיל	יְטֵל יָטוּל
	וַיֵּאָטַל וַיֵּאָטֵל	וַיֵּיטֵל	וַיִּיטַל וַיִּיטֵל

Paradigm K. Verb Ayin Vav (ע״ו)

Hĭph'îl.	Hŏph'ăl.	Pôlēl.	Pôlăl.
הֵקִיל	הוּקַל	קוֹלֵל	קוֹלַל
הֵקֵילָה	הוּקְלָה	קוֹלְלָה	קוֹלְלָה
הֵקֵילוֹתָ	הוּקַלְתָּ	קוֹלַלְתָּ	etc.
הֵקֵילוֹת	הוּקְלְתְּ	קוֹלַלְתְּ	
הֵקֵילוֹתִי	הוּקַלְתִּי	קוֹלַלְתִּי	
הֵקִילוּ	הוּקְלוּ	קוֹלְלוּ	
הֵקֵילוֹתֶם	הוּקַלְתֶּם	קוֹלַלְתֶּם	
הֵקֵילוֹתֶן	הוּקַלְתֶּן	קוֹלַלְתֶּן	
הֵקִילוֹנוּ	הוּקַלְנוּ	קוֹלַלְנוּ	
הָקֵל			
הָקִיל	הוּקַל	קוֹלֵל	
הָקֵל		קוֹלֵל	
הָקֵילִי	wanting	קוֹלְלִי	wanting
הָקֵילוּ		קוֹלְלוּ	
הָקֵלְנָה		קוֹלֵלְנָה	
יָקִיל	יוּקַל	יְקוֹלֵל	יְקוֹלַל
תָּקִיל	תּוּקַל	תְּקוֹלֵל	תְּקוֹלַל
תָּקִיל	תּוּקַל	תְּקוֹלֵל	etc.
תָּקֵילִי	תּוּקְלִי	תְּקוֹלְלִי	
אָקִיל	אוּקַל	אֲקוֹלֵל	
יָקִילוּ	יוּקְלוּ	יְקוֹלְלוּ	
תָּקֵלְנָה	תּוּקַלְנָה	תְּקוֹלַלְנָה	
תָּקֵילוּ	תּוּקְלוּ	תְּקוֹלְלוּ	
תָּקֵלְנָה	תּוּקַלְנָה	תְּקוֹלַלְנָה	
נָקִיל	נוּקַל	נְקוֹלֵל	
מֵקִיל		מְקוֹלֵל	
	מוּקָל		מְקוֹלָל
יָקֵל			
וַיָּקֵל			

and Ayin Yodh (ע״י).

Niph'ăl.	Qăl (ע״י).	Qăl (ע״ו).		
נָקוֹל	קָל	קַל	*Sg.* 3 *m.*	Perfect.
נָקוֹלָה	קָלָה	קָלָה	3 *f.*	
נְקוֹלוֹתָ	קָלוֹתָ	קַלְתָּ	2 *m.*	
נְקוֹלוֹת	etc.	קַלְתְּ	2 *f.*	
נְקוֹלוֹתִי		קַלְתִּי	1 *c.*	
נָקוֹלוּ		קָלוּ	*Pl.* 3 *c.*	
נְקוֹלוֹתֶם		קַלְתֶּם	2 *m.*	
נְקוֹלוֹתֶן		קַלְתֶּן	2 *f.*	
נְקוֹלוֹנוּ		קַלְנוּ	1 *c.*	
הִקּוֹל	קוֹל	קוֹל	*abs.*	Infin.
הָקוֹל	קִיל	קוּל	*const.*	
הָקוֹל	קִיל	קוּל	*Sg.* 2 *m.*	Imperative.
הָקוֹלִי	קִילִי	קוּלִי	2 *f.*	
הָקוֹלוּ	קִילוּ	קוּלוּ	*Pl.* 2 *m.*	
הָקוֹלְנָה	—	קֹלְנָה	2 *f.*	
יָקוֹל	יָקִיל	יָקוּל	*Sg.* 3 *m.*	Imperfect.
תָּקוֹל	תָּקִיל	תָּקוּל	3 *f.*	
תָּקוֹל	תָּקִיל	תָּקוּל	2 *m.*	
תָּקוֹלִי	תָּקִילִי	תָּקוּלִי	2 *f.*	
אָקוֹל	אָקִיל	אָקוּל	1 *c.*	
יָקוֹלוּ	יָקִילוּ	יָקוּלוּ	*Pl.* 3 *m.*	
תָּקוֹלְנָה	תָּקֵלְנָה	תָּקוּלְנָה	3 *f.*	
תָּקוֹלוּ	תָּקִילוּ	תָּקוּלוּ	2 *m.*	
תָּקוֹלְנָה	תָּקֵלְנָה	תָּקוּלְנָה	2 *f.*	
נָקוֹל	נָקִיל	נָקוּל	1 *c.*	
	קָל	קָל	*act.*	Part.
נָקוֹל	קוֹל קִיל	קוּל	*pass.*	
	יָקֵל	יָקָל	*Jussive*	Impf.
	וַיָּקֵל	וַיָּקָל	*W.* ו *cons.*	

Paradigm L. Verb

Pŭ'ăl.	Hĭph'îl.	Hŏph'ăl.	Hĭthpă'ēl.
קָטָה	הִקְטָה	הָקְטָה	הִתְקַטָּה
קָטְתָה	הִקְטַתָה	הָקְטְתָה	הִתְקַטְּתָה
קָטַתְּ	הִקְטַתְּ (ـַ ـְתָ)	הָקְטַתְּ	הִתְקַטַּתְּ
קָטְתָה	הִקְטִית (ـִ ـְית)	הָקְטִית	הִתְקַטִּית
קָטַתִּי	הִקְטַתִּי (ـַ ـְתִי)	הָקְטַתִּי	הִתְקַטַּתִּי
קָטוּ	הִקְטוּ	הָקְטוּ	הִתְקַטּוּ
קְטִיתֶם	הִקְטִיתֶם (ـִ ـְיתֶם)	הָקְטִיתֶם	הִתְקַטִּיתֶם
קְטִיתֶן	הִקְטִיתֶן (ـִ ـְיתֶן)	הָקְטִיתֶן	הִתְקַטִּיתֶן
קָטַנוּ	הִקְטַנוּ	הָקְטַנוּ	הִתְקַטַּנוּ
	הַקְטֵה	הָקְטֵה	
קְטוֹת	הַקְטוֹת	הָקְטוֹת	הִתְקַטּוֹת
	הַקְטֵה		הִתְקַטֵּה
	הַקְטִי		הִתְקַטִּי
wanting	הַקְטוּ	wanting	הִתְקַטּוּ
	הַקְטֵינָה		הִתְקַטֵּינָה
יִקְטֹה	יַקְטֹה	יָקְטֹה	יִתְקַטֹּה
תִּקְטֹה	תַּקְטֹה	תָּקְטֹה	תִּתְקַטֹּה
תִּקְטֹה	תַּקְטֹה	תָּקְטֹה	תִּתְקַטֹּה
תִּקְטִי	תַּקְטִי	תָּקְטִי	תִּתְקַטִּי
אֶקְטֹה	אַקְטֹה	אָקְטֹה	אֶתְקַטֹּה
יִקְטוּ	יַקְטוּ	יָקְטוּ	יִתְקַטּוּ
תִּקְטֹינָה	תַּקְטֹינָה	תָּקְטֹינָה	תִּתְקַטֹּינָה
תִּקְטוּ	תַּקְטוּ	תָּקְטוּ	תִּתְקַטּוּ
תִּקְטֹינָה	תַּקְטֹינָה	תָּקְטֹינָה	תִּתְקַטֹּינָה
נִקְטֹה	נַקְטֹה	נָקְטֹה	נִתְקַטֹּה
	מַקְטֹה		מִתְקַטֹּה
מִקְטֹה		מָקְטֹה	
	יֶקְט		יִתְקַט
	יַקְטֵנִי		

Lamedh He (ל״ה).

		Qăl.	Nĭph'ăl.	Pi'ēl.
Perfect.	*Sg.* 3 *m.*	קָטָה	נִקְטָה	קִטָּה
	3 *f.*	קָטְתָה	נִקְטְתָה	קִטְּתָה
	2 *m.*	קָטֵיתָ	נִקְטֵיתָ	קִטֵּיתָ (קִטִּיתָ)
	2 *f.*	קָטִית	נִקְטֵית	קִטֵּית
	1 *c.*	קָטֵיתִי	נִקְטֵיתִי	קִטֵּיתִי
	Pl. 3 *c.*	קָטוּ	נִקְטוּ	קִטּוּ
	2 *m.*	קְטִיתֶם	נִקְטִיתֶם	קִטִּיתֶם
	2 *f.*	קְטִיתֶן	נִקְטִיתֶן	קִטִּיתֶן
	1 *c.*	קָטֵינוּ	נִקְטֵינוּ	קִטֵּינוּ
Infin.	*abs.*	קָטֹה	נִקְטֹה	קַטֵּה (קַטֵּה)
	const.	קְטוֹת	הִקָּטוֹת	קַטּוֹת
Imperative.	*Sg.* 2 *m.*	קְטֵה	הִקָּטֵה	קַטֵּה
	2 *f.*	קְטִי	הִקָּטִי	קַטִּי
	Pl. 2 *m.*	קְטוּ	הִקָּטוּ	קַטּוּ
	2 *f.*	קְטֵינָה	הִקָּטֵינָה	קַטֵּינָה
Imperfect.	*Sg.* 3 *m.*	יִקְטֶה	יִקָּטֶה	יְקַטֶּה
	3 *f.*	תִּקְטֶה	תִּקָּטֶה	תְּקַטֶּה
	2 *m.*	תִּקְטֶה	תִּקָּטֶה	תְּקַטֶּה
	2 *f.*	תִּקְטִי	תִּקָּטִי	תְּקַטִּי
	1 *c.*	אֶקְטֶה	אִקָּטֶה	אֲקַטֶּה
	Pl. 3 *m.*	יִקְטוּ	יִקָּטוּ	יְקַטּוּ
	3 *f.*	תִּקְטֶינָה	תִּקָּטֶינָה	תְּקַטֶּינָה
	2 *m.*	תִּקְטוּ	תִּקָּטוּ	תְּקַטּוּ
	2 *f.*	תִּקְטֶינָה	תִּקָּטֶינָה	תְּקַטֶּינָה
	1 *c.*	נִקְטֶה	נִקָּטֶה	נְקַטֶּה
Part.	*act.*	קֹטֶה		מְקַטֶּה
	pass.	קָטוּי	נִקְטֶה	
Impf.	*Jussive*	יִקְטְ	יִקָּטְ	יְקַטְּ
	W. suff.	יִקְטֵנִי		יְקַטֵּנִי

Paradigm M. Verb Lamedh Aleph (ל״א).

	Qăl.	Nĭph'ăl.	Pi'ēl.	Hĭph'îl.	Hĭthpă'ēl.	
Perfect.	קָטָא	נִקְטָא	קִטֵּא	הִקְטִיא	הִתְקַטֵּא	*Sg.* 3 *m.*
	קָטְאָה	נִקְטְאָה	קִטְּאָה	הִקְטִיאָה	הִתְקַטְּאָה	3 *f.*
	קָטַאתָ	נִקְטַאתָ	קִטֵּאתָ	הִקְטֵאתָ	הִתְקַטַּאתָ	2 *m.*
	קָטָאת	נִקְטָאת	קִטֵּאת	הִקְטֵאת	הִתְקַטַּאת	2 *f.*
	קָטַאתִי	נִקְטַאתִי	קִטֵּאתִי	הִקְטֵאתִי	הִתְקַטַּאתִי	1 *c.*
	קָטְאוּ	נִקְטְאוּ	קִטְּאוּ	הִקְטִיאוּ	הִתְקַטְּאוּ	*Pl.* 3 *c.*
	קָטַאתֶם	נִקְטַאתֶם	קִטֵּאתֶם	הִקְטֵאתֶם	הִתְקַטַּאתֶם	2 *m.*
	קָטַאתֶן	נִקְטַאתֶן	קִטֵּאתֶן	הִקְטֵאתֶן	הִתְקַטַּאתֶן	2 *f.*
	קָטָאנוּ	נִקְטָאנוּ	קִטֵּאנוּ	הִקְטֵאנוּ	הִתְקַטַּאנוּ	1 *c.*
Infin.	קָטוֹא	נִקְטֹא	קַטֹּא	הַקְטִיא	wanting	*abs.*
	קְטֹא	הִקָּטֵא	קַטֵּא	הַקְטִיא	הִתְקַטֵּא	*const.*
Imperative.	קְטָא	הִקָּטֵא	קַטֵּא	הַקְטִיא	הִתְקַטֵּא	*Sg.* 2 *m.*
	קִטְאִי	הִקָּטְאִי	קַטְּאִי	הַקְטִיאִי	הִתְקַטְּאִי	2 *f.*
	קִטְאוּ	הִקָּטְאוּ	קַטְּאוּ	הַקְטִיאוּ	הִתְקַטְּאוּ	*Pl.* 2 *m.*
	קְטָאנָה	הִקָּטָאנָה	קַטֵּאנָה	הַקְטֵאנָה	הִתְקַטַּאנָה	2 *f.*
Imperfect.	יִקְטָא	יִקָּטֵא	יְקַטֵּא	יַקְטִיא	יִתְקַטֵּא	*Sg.* 3 *m.*
	תִּקְטָא	תִּקָּטֵא	תְּקַטֵּא	תַּקְטִיא	תִּתְקַטֵּא	3 *f.*
	תִּקְטָא	תִּקָּטֵא	תְּקַטֵּא	תַּקְטִיא	תִּתְקַטֵּא	2 *m.*
	תִּקְטְאִי	תִּקָּטְאִי	תְּקַטְּאִי	תַּקְטִיאִי	תִּתְקַטְּאִי	2 *f.*
	אֶקְטָא	אֶקָּטֵא	אֲקַטֵּא	אַקְטִיא	אֶתְקַטֵּא	1 *c.*
	יִקְטְאוּ	יִקָּטְאוּ	יְקַטְּאוּ	יַקְטִיאוּ	יִתְקַטְּאוּ	*Pl.* 3 *m.*
	תִּקְטָאנָה	תִּקָּטָאנָה	תְּקַטֵּאנָה	תַּקְטֵאנָה	תִּתְקַטַּאנָה	3 *f.*
	תִּקְטְאוּ	תִּקָּטְאוּ	תְּקַטְּאוּ	תַּקְטִיאוּ	תִּתְקַטְּאוּ	2 *m.*
	תִּקְטָאנָה	תִּקָּטָאנָה	תְּקַטֵּאנָה	תַּקְטֵאנָה	תִּתְקַטַּאנָה	2 *f.*
	נִקְטָא	נִקָּטֵא	נְקַטֵּא	נַקְטִיא	נִתְקַטֵּא	1 *c.*
Part.	קֹטֵא		מְקַטֵּא	מַקְטִיא	מִתְקַטֵּא	*act.*
	קָטוּא	נִקְטָא				*pass.*
Impf.				יַקְטֵא		*Jussive*
	יִקְטָאנִי		יְקַטְּאֵנִי	יַקְטִיאֵנִי		*W. suff.*

N. Nouns with Pronominal Suffixes.

		Masculine Noun.	*Feminine Noun.*
		Singular.	
	Absol. st.	סוּס a horse.	סוּסָה a mare.
	Const. st.	סוּס horse-of.	סוּסַת mare-of.
Suff. sing. 1.	*com.*	סוּסִי my horse.	סוּסָתִי my mare.
2.	*masc.*	סוּסְךָ thy horse.	סוּסָתְךָ thy mare.
	fem.	סוּסֵךְ thy horse.	סוּסָתֵךְ thy mare.
3.	*masc.*	סוּסוֹ his horse.	סוּסָתוֹ his mare.
	fem.	סוּסָהּ her horse.	סוּסָתָהּ her mare.
plur. 1.	*com.*	סוּסֵנוּ our horse.	סוּסָתֵנוּ our mare.
1.	*masc.*	סוּסְכֶם your horse.	סוּסַתְכֶם your mare.
	fem.	סוּסְכֶן your horse.	סוּסַתְכֶן your mare.
2.	*masc.*	סוּסָם their horse.	סוּסָתָם their mare.
	fem.	סוּסָן their horse.	סוּסָתָן their mare.
		Plural.	
	Absol. st.	סוּסִים horses.	סוּסוֹת mares.
	Const. st.	סוּסֵי horses-of.	סוּסוֹת mares-of.
Suff. sing. 1.	*com.*	סוּסַי my horses.	סוּסוֹתַי my mares.
2.	*masc.*	סוּסֶיךָ thy horses.	סוּסוֹתֶיךָ thy mares.
	fem.	סוּסַיִךְ thy horses.	סוּסוֹתַיִךְ thy mares.
3.	*masc.*	סוּסָיו his horses.	סוּסוֹתָיו his mares.
	fem.	סוּסֶיהָ her horses.	סוּסוֹתֶיהָ her mares.
plur. 1.	*com.*	סוּסֵינוּ our horses.	סוּסוֹתֵינוּ our mares.
2.	*masc.*	סוּסֵיכֶם your horses.	סוּסוֹתֵיכֶם your mares.
	fem.	סוּסֵיכֶן your horses.	סוּסוֹתֵיכֶן your mares.
3.	*masc.*	סוּסֵיהֶם their horses.	סוּסוֹתֵיהֶם their mares.
	fem.	סוּסֵיהֶן their horses.	סוּסוֹתֵיהֶן their mares.

O. Paradigms of Masculine Nouns.

I.

	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.
Sing. absol.	מֶלֶךְ	סֵפֶר	קֹדֶשׁ	נַעַר	נֵצַח	פֹּעַל
	(king)	(book)	(sanctuary)	(a youth)	(perpetuity)	(work)
" *const.*	מֶלֶךְ	סֵפֶר	קֹדֶשׁ	נַעַר	נֵצַח	פֹּעַל
" *with light suff.*	מַלְכִּי	סִפְרִי	קָדְשִׁי	נַעֲרִי	נִצְחִי	פָּעֳלִי
" *w. grave suff.*	מַלְכְּכֶם	סִפְרְכֶם	קָדְשְׁכֶם	נַעַרְכֶם	נִצְחֲכֶם	פָּעֳלְכֶם
Plur. absol.	מְלָכִים	סְפָרִים	קָדָשִׁים	נְעָרִים	נְצָחִים	פְּעָלִים
" *const.*	מַלְכֵי	סִפְרֵי	קָדְשֵׁי	נַעֲרֵי	נִצְחֵי	פָּעֳלֵי
" *with light suff.*	מְלָכַי	סְפָרַי	קָדָשַׁי	נְעָרַי	נְצָחַי	פְּעָלַי
" *w. grave suff.*	מַלְכֵיכֶם	סִפְרֵיכֶם	קָדְשֵׁיכֶם	נַעֲרֵיכֶם	נִצְחֵיכֶם	פָּעֳלֵיכֶם
Dual absol.	רַגְלַיִם	כְּפָלַיִם	מָתְנַיִם	נַעֲלַיִם		צָהֳרַיִם
	(feet)	(two-folds or double)	(loins)	(sandals)		(noon, prop. two lights)
" *const.*	רַגְלֵי		מָתְנֵי	נַעֲלֵי		

I.

	g.	h.	i.	k.	l.	m.	n.
Sing. absol.	מָוֶת	זַיִת	שׁוֹט	פְּרִי	יָם	אֵם	חֹק
	(death)	(olive)	(scourge)	(fruit)	(sea)	(mother)	(law)
" *const.*	מוֹת	זֵית	שׁוֹט	פְּרִי	יַם, יָם	אֵם	חָק־
" *with light suff.*	מוֹתִי	זֵיתִי	שׁוֹטִי	פִּרְיִי	יַמִּי	אִמִּי	חֻקִּי
" *w. grave suff.*	מוֹתְכֶם	זֵיתְכֶם	שׁוֹטְכֶם	פִּרְיְכֶם	יַמְּכֶם	אִמְּכֶם	חֻקְּכֶם
Plur. absol.	מוֹתִים	זֵיתִים	שׁוֹטִים	צְבָיִים	יַמִּים	אִמּוֹת	חֻקִּים
" *const.*	מוֹתֵי	זֵיתֵי	שׁוֹטֵי	(gazelles)	יַמֵּי	אִמּוֹת	חֻקֵּי
" *with light suff.*	מוֹתַי	זֵיתַי	שׁוֹטַי		יַמַּי	אִמּוֹתַי	חֻקַּי
" *w. grave suff.*	מוֹתֵיכֶם	זֵיתֵיכֶם	שׁוֹטֵיכֶם		יַמֵּיכֶם	אִמּוֹתֵיכֶם	חֻקֵּיכֶם
Dual absol.		עֵינַיִם	יוֹמַיִם	לְחָיַיִם	כַּפַּיִם	שִׁנַּיִם	
		(eyes)	(two days)	(cheeks)	(hands)	(teeth)	
" *const.*		עֵינֵי			כַּפֵּי	שִׁנֵּי	

O. Paradigms of Masculine Nouns.

II.

	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.
Sing. absol.	דָּבָר	חָכָם	זָקֵן	כָּתֵף	חָצֵר	שָׂדֶה
	(word)	(wise)	(an old man)	(shoulder)	(court)	(field)
" *const.*	דְּבַר	חֲכַם	זְקַן	כְּתֵף	חֲצַר	שְׂדֵה
" *with light suff.*	דְּבָרִי	חָכְמִי	זְקָנִי	כְּתֵפִי	חֲצֵרִי	שָׂדִי
" *w. grave suff.*	דְּבָרְכֶם	חָכְמְכֶם	זְקַנְכֶם		חֲצֵרְכֶם	שָׂדְכֶם
Plur. absol.	דְּבָרִים	חֲכָמִים	זְקֵנִים		חֲצֵרִים	[שָׂדִים]
" *const.*	דִּבְרֵי	חַכְמֵי	זִקְנֵי		חַצְרֵי	שְׂדֵי
" *with light suff.*	דְּבָרַי	חָכְמַי	זְקֵנַי		חֲצֵרַי	שְׂדַי
Sing. w. grave suff.	דִּבְרֵיכֶם	חַכְמֵיכֶם	זִקְנֵיכֶם		חֲצֵרֵיכֶם	
Dual absol.	כְּנָפַיִם	חֲלָצַיִם	יְרֵכַיִם			
	(wings)	(loins)	(thigh)			
" *const.*	כַּנְפֵי					

III. IV.

	a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.
Sing. absol.	עוֹלָם	אֹיֵב	חֹזֶה	פָּקִיד	עָנִי	כְּתָב
	(perpetuity)	(enemy)	(prophet)	(overseer)	(poor)	(writing)
" *const.*	עוֹלַם	אֹיֵב	חֹזֵה	פְּקִיד	עֲנִי	כְּתָב
" *with light suff.*	עוֹלָמִי	אֹיְבִי	חֹזִי	פְּקִידִי		כְּתָבִי
" *w. grave suff.*	עוֹלַמְכֶם	אֹיְבְכֶם	חֹזְכֶם	פְּקִידְכֶם		כְּתָבְכֶם
Plur. absol.	עוֹלָמִים	אֹיְבִים	חֹזִים	פְּקִידִים	עֲנִיִּים	כְּתָבִים
" *const.*	עוֹלְמֵי	אֹיְבֵי	חֹזֵי	פְּקִידֵי	עֲנִיֵּי	כְּתָבֵי
" *with light suff.*	עוֹלָמַי	אֹיְבַי	חֹזַי	פְּקִידַי		כְּתָבַי
" *w. grave suff.*	עוֹלְמֵיכֶם	אֹיְבֵיכֶם	חֹזֵיכֶם	פְּקִידֵיכֶם	עֲנִיֵּיכֶם	כְּתָבֵיכֶם
Dual absol.	מֶלְקָחַיִם	מֹאזְנַיִם		שִׁבְעָיִם		
	(tongs)	(balance)		(fortnight)		
" *const.*		מֹאזְנֵי				

P. Paradigms of Feminine Nouns.

	I.				
	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.
Sing. absol.	מַלְכָּה	חֶרְפָּה	חָרְבָּה	חֻקָּה	גְּבֶרֶת
	(queen)	(reproach)	(waste)	(law)	(mistress)
" *const.*	מַלְכַּת	חֶרְפַּת	חָרְבַּת	חֻקַּת	גְּבֶרֶת
" *with light suff.*	מַלְכָּתִי	חֶרְפָּתִי	חָרְבָּתִי	חֻקָּתִי	גְּבִרְתִּי
" *w. grave suff.*	מַלְכַּתְכֶם	חֶרְפַּתְכֶם	חָרְבַּתְכֶם	חֻקַּתְכֶם	גְּבִרְתְּכֶם
Plur. absol.	מְלָכוֹת	חֲרָפוֹת	חֳרָבוֹת	חֻקּוֹת	
" *const.*	מַלְכוֹת	חֶרְפוֹת	חָרְבוֹת	חֻקּוֹת	
" *with suff.*	מַלְכוֹתַי	חֶרְפוֹתַי	חָרְבוֹתַי	חֻקּוֹתַי	
Dual absol.		רִקְמָתַיִם (double embroidery)			מְצִלְתַּיִם (cymbals)

	II.			III.	
	a.	b.	c.	a.	b.
Sing. absol.	צְדָקָה	זְעָקָה	שָׁנָה	יוֹנֵקֶת	גֻּלְגֶּלֶת
	(justice)	(outcry)	(year)	(sprout)	(skull)
" *const.*	צִדְקַת	זַעֲקַת	שְׁנַת	יוֹנֶקֶת	גֻּלְגֶּלֶת
" *with light suff.*	צִדְקָתִי	זַעֲקָתִי	שְׁנָתִי	יוֹנַקְתִּי	גֻּלְגַּלְתִּי
" *w. grave suff.*	צִדְקַתְכֶם	זַעֲקַתְכֶם	שְׁנַתְכֶם	יוֹנַקְתְּכֶם	גֻּלְגַּלְתְּכֶם
Plur. absol.	צְדָקוֹת		שָׁנוֹת	יוֹנְקוֹת	גֻּלְגְּלוֹת
" *const.*	צִדְקוֹת		שְׁנוֹת	יוֹנְקוֹת	גֻּלְגְּלוֹת
" *with suff.*	צִדְקוֹתַי		שְׁנוֹתַי	יוֹנְקוֹתַי	גֻּלְגְּלוֹתַי
Dual absol.			שְׂפָתַיִם (lips)	מְצִלְתַּיִם (cymbals)	(נַחְשְׁתַּיִם) (pair of fetters)
" *const.*			שִׂפְתֵי		

Q. Numerals.

	With the Masculine.		*With the Feminine.*	
	Absolute.	*Construct.*	*Absolute.*	*Construct.*
1.	אֶחָד	אַחַד	אַחַת	אַחַת
2.	שְׁנַיִם	שְׁנֵי	שְׁתַּיִם	שְׁתֵּי
3.	שְׁלֹשָׁה	שְׁלֹשֶׁת	שָׁלֹשׁ	שְׁלֹשׁ
4.	אַרְבָּעָה	אַרְבַּעַת	אַרְבַּע	אַרְבַּע
5.	חֲמִשָּׁה	חֲמֵשֶׁת	חָמֵשׁ	חֲמֵשׁ
6.	שִׁשָּׁה	שֵׁשֶׁת	שֵׁשׁ	שֵׁשׁ
7.	שִׁבְעָה	שִׁבְעַת	שֶׁבַע	שִׁבְעַ
8.	שְׁמֹנָה	שְׁמֹנַת	שְׁמֹנֶה	
9.	תִּשְׁעָה	תִּשְׁעַת	תֵּשַׁע	תְּשַׁע
10.	עֲשָׂרָה	עֲשֶׂרֶת	עֶשֶׂר	עֲשַׂר

	Masc.	*Fem.*
11.	אַחַד עָשָׂר / עַשְׁתֵּי עָשָׂר	אַחַת עֶשְׂרֵה / עַשְׁתֵּי עֶשְׂרֵה
12.	שְׁנֵים עָשָׂר / שְׁנֵי עָשָׂר	שְׁתֵּים עֶשְׂרֵה / שְׁתֵּי עֶשְׂרֵה
13.	שְׁלֹשָׁה עָשָׂר	שְׁלֹשׁ עֶשְׂרֵה

100 מֵאָה *fem., const.* מְאַת, *plur.* מֵאוֹת *hundreds.*

200 מָאתַיִם *dual* (for מְאָתַיִם).

300 שְׁלֹשׁ מֵאוֹת.

400 אַרְבַּע מֵאוֹת etc.

1000 אֶלֶף *masc., plur.* אֲלָפִים *thousands.*

2000 אַלְפַּיִם (*dual*).

3000 שְׁלֹשֶׁת אֲלָפִים.

4000 אַרְבַּעַת אֲלָפִים, etc.

10000 רְבָבָה, but, in later books, רִבּוֹ, רִבּוֹא *pl.* רִבְאוֹת (contracted רִבּוֹת).

20000 רִבְתַּיִם (*dual*), also שְׁתֵּי רִבּוֹת.

30000 שְׁלֹשׁ רִבְאוֹת.

40000 אַרְבַּע רִבְאוֹת, etc.

60000 שֵׁשׁ־רִבְאוֹת.

Paradigm R. Inseparable Prepositions with Suffixes.

1) בְּ AND לְ WITH SUFFIXES:

	Singular.	
1.	בִּי	*in me*
2. m.	בְּךָ, בְּכָה	*in thee*
2. f.	בָּךְ	
3. m.	בּוֹ	*in him*
3. f.	בָּהּ	*in her*
	Plural.	
1.	בָּנוּ	*in us*
2. m.	בָּכֶם	*in you*
2. f.	בָּכֶנָּה	
3. m.	בָּם, בָּהֶם	*in them*
3. f.	בָּהֶן	

	Singular.	
1.	לִי	*to me*
2. m.	לְךָ, לְכָה	*to thee*
2. f.	לָךְ	
3. m.	לוֹ	*to him*
3. f.	לָהּ	*to her*
	Plural.	
1.	לָנוּ	*to us*
2. m.	לָכֶם	*to you*
2. f.	לָכֶנָּה	
3. m.	לָהֶם (לָמוֹ)	*to them*
3. f.	לָהֶן	

2) כְּ WITH SUFFIXES:

	Singular.	
1.	כָּמֹנִי	*like me*
2. m.	כָּמוֹךָ	*like these*
3. m.	כָּמֹהוּ	*like him*
3. f.	כָּמוֹהָ	*like her*
	Plural.	
1.	כָּמֹנוּ	*like us*
2. m.	כָּכֶם	*like you*
3. m.	כְּמוֹהֶם, כָּהֶם	*like them*
3. f.	כָּהֵנָּה, כָּהֶן	

3) מִן WITH SUFFIXES:

	Singular.	
1.	מִמֶּנִּי	*from me*
2. m.	מִמְּךָ, מִמֵּךְ	*from thee*
2. f.	מִמֵּךְ	
3. m.	מִמֶּנּוּ	*from him*
3. f.	מִמֶּנָּה	*from her*
	Plural.	
1.	מִמֶּנּוּ	*from us*
2. m.	מִכֶּם	*from you*
2. f.	מִכֶּן	
3. m.	מֵהֶם	*from them*
3. f.	מֵהֶן	

VERBS OCCURRING 25—5000 TIMES,

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THEIR CLASSIFICATION.

XII. Perfect Verbs occurring 25–5000 times.

1 בָּגַד (K.) Deal treacherously
2 בָּדַל (Ni. Hi.) Divide
3 בָּקַשׁ (Pi. Pu.) Seek
4 בָּשַׁל (K. Pi. Pu. Hi.) Boil [great
5 גָּדַל (K. Pi. Pu. Hi. Hithp.) Be
6 גָּזַל (K. Ni.) Tear away
7 גָּמַל (K. Ni.) Deal well or ill with
8 גָּנַב (K. Ni. Pi. Pu. Hithp.) Steal
9 דָּבַק (K. Pu. Hi. Ho.) Cleave
10 דָּבַר (K. Ni. Pi. Pu. Hi, Hithp.) Speak
11 זָכַר (K. Ni. Hi.) Remember
12 זָמַר (K. Ni. Pi.) Sing
13 זָקַן (K. Hi.) Be old
14 טָמַן (K. Ni. Hi.) Secrete
15 כָּבֵד (K. Ni. Pi. Pu. Hi. Hithp.) Be heavy
16 כָּבַס (K. Pi. Pu. Hothp.) Wash
17 כָּלַם (Ni. Hi. Ho.) Be ashamed
18 כָּפַר (K. Pi. Pu. Hithp. Nithp.) Cover
19 כָּשַׁל (K. Ni. Pi. Hi. Ho.) Stumble
20 כָּתַב (K. Ni. Pi.) Write
21 לָבַשׁ (K. Pu. Hi.) Put on
22 לָכַד (K. Ni. Hithp.) Capture
23 לָמַד (K. Pi. Pu.) Learn
24 לָקַט (K. Pi. Pu. Hithp.) Gather
25 מָכַר (K. Ni. Hithp.) Sell
26 מָלַט (Ni. Pi. Hi. Hithp.) Escape
27 מָלַךְ (K. Ni. Hi. Ho.) Be king
28 מָשַׁךְ (K. Ni. Pu.) Prolong
29 מָשַׁל (K. Hi.) Rule
30 סָגַר (K. Ni. Pi. Pu. Hi.) Shut
31 סָמַךְ (K. Ni. Pi.) Sustain
32 סָפַד (K. Ni.) Mourn
33 סָפַר (K. Ni. Pi. Pu.) Number
34 סָתַר (K. Ni. Pi. Pu. Hi. Hithp.) Conceal
35 פָּלַט (K. Pi. Hi.) Escape
36 פָּקַד (K. Ni. Pi. Pu. Hi. Ho. Hithp. Hothp.) Visit
37 פָּשַׁט (K. Pi. Hi. Hithp.) Strip off
38 צָדַק (K. Ni. Pi. Hi. Hithp.) Be righteous
39 צָמַד (Ni. Pu. Hi.) Bind
40 צָפַן (K. Ni. Hi.) Conceal
41 קָבַר (K. Ni. Pi. Pu.) Bury
42 קָדַם (Pi. Hi.) Be before [holy
43 קָדַשׁ (K. Ni. Pi. Pu. Hi. Hithp.) Be
44 קָצַף (K. Hi. Hithp.) Be wroth
45 קָשַׁר (K. Ni. Pi. Pu. Hithp.) Bind Conspire
46 שָׂטַן (K.) Oppose
47 שָׂכַל (K. P. Hi.) Be wise
48 שָׂכַר (K. Ni. Hithp.) Hire
49 שָׁבַר (K. Ni Pi. Hi. Ho.) Break in pieces
50 שָׁבַת (K. Ni. Hi.) Cease, rest
51 שָׁטַף (K. Ni. Pu.) Overflow
52 שָׁכַם (Hi.) Rise early
53 שָׁלַךְ (Hi. Ho.) Cast, send
54 שָׁמַד (Ni. Hi.) Destroy
55 שָׁמַר (K. Ni. Pi. Hithp.) Keep
56 שָׁפַל (K. Hi.) Become low
57 שָׁקַט (K. Hi.) Be quiet
58 תָּפַשׂ (K. Ni. Pi.) Catch

XIII. Verbs Pe Guttural occurring 25–5000 times.

1 אָבַל (K. Hi. Hithp.) Mourn
2 אָמַץ (K. Pi. Hi. Hithp.) Be established
3 אָסַף (K. Ni. P. Pu. Hithp.) Gather
4 אָסַר (K. Ni. Pu.) Bind
5 אָשַׁם (K. Ni. Hi.) Be guilty
6 הָפַךְ (K. Ni. Ho. Hithp.) Be turned
7 חָבַר (K. Pi. Pu. Hi. Hithp.) Join
8 חָבַשׁ (K. Pi. Pu.) Bind, gird
9 חָגַר (K.) Gird
10 חָדַל (K.) Cease
11 חָזַק (K. Pi. Hi. Hithp.) Be strong
12 חָכַם (K. Pi. Pu. Hi. Hithp.) Be wise
13 חָלַף (K. Pi. Hi.) Change
14 חָלַץ (K. Ni. Pi. Hi.) Draw out
15 חָלַק (K. Ni. Pi. Pu. Hi. Hithp.) Distribute
16 חָמַל (K.) Pity, spare
17 חָפֵץ (K.) Delight
18 חָצַב (K. Ni. Hi. Pu.) Dig
19 חָקַר (K. Ni. Pi.) Search
20 חָשַׁב (K. Ni. Pi. Hithp.) Think, impute
21 חָשַׂךְ (K. Ni.) Withhold
22 חָתַם (K. Ni. Pi. Hi.) Enclose, seal
23 עָבַד (K. Ni. Pu. Hi. Ho.) Serve
24 עָבַר (K. Ni. Pi. Hi. Hithp.) Pass over
25 עָזַב (K. Ni. Pu.) Abandon
26 עָזַר (K. Ni. Hi.) Assist
27 עָצַר (K. Ni.) Restrain
28 עָשַׁק (K. Pu.) Oppress
29 רָבַץ (K. Hi.) Crouch
30 רָגַז (K. Hi. Hithp.) Tremble
31 רָגַל (K. Pi. Tiph.) Tread, spy
32 רָדַף (K. Ni. Pi. Pu. Hi.) Pursue
33 רָכַב (K. Hi.) Ride

XIV. Verbs Ayin Guttural occurring 25–5000 times.

1 גָּאַל (K. Ni.) Redeem
2 מָאֵן (Pi.) Refuse
3 שָׁאַל (K. Ni. Pi. Hi.) Ask
4 בָּהַל (Ni. Pi. Pu. Hi) Hasten
5 טָהֵר (K. Pi. Pu. Hithp.) Be clean
6 מָהַר (K. Ni. Pi) Hasten
7 קָהַל (Ni. Hi.) Congregate
8 בָּחַר (K. Ni. Pu.) Choose
9 כָּחַד (Ni. Pi. Hi.) Hide
10 לָחַם (K. Ni.) Fight
11 פָּחַד (K. Pi. Hi.) Fear
12 שָׂחַק (K. Pi. Hi.) Laugh
13 שָׁחַט (K. Ni.) Kill
14 שָׁחַת (Ni. Pi. Hi. Ho.) Destroy
15 בָּעַר (K. Ni. Pi. Pu. Hi.) Consume
16 כָּעַס (K. Pi. Hi.) Provoke
17 פָּעַל (K.) Do
18 צָעַק (K. Ni. Pi. Hi.) Cry
19 בָּרַךְ (K. Ni. Pi. Pu. Hi. Hithp.) Bless
20 גָּרַשׁ (K. Ni. Pi. Pu.) Drive out
21 דָּרַשׁ (K. Ni.) Tread, seek
22 זָרַק (K. Pu.) Sprinkle
23 טָרַף (K. Ni. Po. Hi.) Tear
24 כָּרַת (K. Ni. Pu. Hi. Ho.) Cut
25 פָּרַד (K. Pi. Pu. Hi. Hithp.) Separate
26 פָּרַץ (K. Ni. Pu. Hithp.) Break forth
27 פָּרַשׂ (K. Ni. Pi.) Spread out
28 צָרַף (K. Ni. Pi.) Refine
29 קָרַב (K. Ni. Pi. Hi.) Draw near
30 שָׂרַף (K. Ni. Pu. Burn
31 שָׁרַת (Pi.) Minister

* חָלַם (K) Dream. † עָמַד (K. Hi. Ho.) Stand.

XV. Verbs Lamedh Guttural occurring 25–5000 times.

1 גָּבַהּ (K. Hi.) Be high
2 בָּטַח (K. Hi.) Trust
3 זָבַח (K. Pi.) Sacrifice
4 מָשַׁח (K. Ni.) Anoint
5 סָלַח (K. Ni.) Forgive
6 רָצַח (K. Ni. Pi. Pu.) Slay
7 שָׁלַח (K. Ni. Pi. Pu. Hi.) Send
8 בָּלַע (K. Ni. Pi. Pu. Hithp.) Swallow
9 בָּקַע (K. Ni. Pi. Pu. Hi. Ho. Hithp.) Cleave
10 כָּנַע (Ni. Hi.) Be humbled
11 מָנַע (K. Ni.) Withhold
12 פָּגַע (K. Hi.) Meet, touch
13 פָּשַׁע (K. Ni.) Transgress
14 רָשַׁע (K. Hi.) Be wicked
15 שָׂבַע (K. Pi. Hi.) Satisfy
16 שָׁבַע (K. Ni. Hi.) Swear
17 שָׁמַע (K. Ni. Pi. Hi.) Hear
18 תָּקַע (K. Ni.) Strike, blow

XVI. Verbs with two gutturals occurring 25–5000 times.

1. Verbs Pe and Ayin Guttural.

1 אָרַב (K. Pi. Hithp.) Lie in ambush
2 אָרַךְ (K. Hi.) Prolong
3 הָרַג (K. Ni. Pu.) Kill
4 הָרַס (K. Ni. Pi.) Break down
5 חָרַב (K. Ni. Pu. Hi. Ho.) Be dried up
6 חָרַד (K. Hi.) Tremble
7 חָרַם (K. Hi. Ho.) Devote, destroy
8 חָרַף (K. Ni. Pi.) Reproach
9 חָרַשׁ (K. Ni. Hi. Hithp.) Be silent, engrave
10 עָרַב (K. Hithp.) Mix, pledge
11 עָרַךְ (K. Hi.) Arrange
12 רָחַב (K. Ni. Hi.) Be enlarged
13 רָחַם (K. Pi. Pu.) Have mercy
14 רָחַץ (K. Pu. Hithp.) Wash
15 רָחַק (K. Ni. Pi. Hi.) Be far off
16 רָעַשׁ (K. Ni. Hi.) Shake

2. Verbs Ayin and Lamedh Guttural.

1 בָּרַח (K. Hi.) Flee
2 זָרַע (K. Ni. Pu. Hi.) Sow
3 כָּרַע (K. Hi.) Bend the knee
4 פָּרַח (K. Hi.) Flourish
5 קָרַע (K. Ni.) Rend

XVII. Verbs Pe Nun occurring 25–5000 times.*

1 נָבַט (Pi. Hi.) Look
2 (נָבַל) (K. Pi. Hi.) Wither
3 נָגַד (Hi. Ho.) Make known
4 נָגַף (K. Ni. Hithp.) Smite
5 נָגַשׁ (K. Ni. Hi. Ho. Hithp.) Approach
6 (נָדַח) (K. Ni.) Scatter
7 נָדַר (K.) Vow
8 נָטַשׁ (K. Ni. Pu.) Spread out
9 נָכַר (Ni. Pi. Hi. Hithp.) Know
10 נָסַךְ (K. Ni. Pi. Hi. Ho.) Pour out

* Verbs in parentheses occur less than 25 times.

XVII. Verbs Pe Nun occurring 25–5000 times.

11 נָפַל (K. Hi. Hithp. Pil.) Fall
12 נָצַב (Ni. Hi. Ho.) Stand
13 נָצַל (Ni. Pi. Hi. Ho. Hithp.) Snatch, deliver
14 נָצַר (K.) Keep, watch
15 נָקַב (K. Ni.) Define
16 נָקַם (K. Ni. Pi. Ho. Hithp.) Avenge
17 נָשַׂג (Hi.) Reach
18 נָשַׁךְ (K. Pi. Hi.) Lend
19 נָשַׁק (K Pi. Hi.) Kiss
20 נָתַן (K. Ni. Ho.) Give
21 נָתַץ (K. Ni. Hi. Pu. Ho.) Break down
22 נָתַק (K. Ni. Pi. Hi. Ho.) Draw out

XVIII. Verbs Ayin Doubled occurring 25–5000 times.

1. Verbs Ayin doubled.

1 בָּלַל (K. Hi. Hithp.) Confound
2 (גָּלַל)(K. Ni. Po. Hi. Hithpo. Pilpel, Hithpalpel) Roll
3 דָּמַם (K. Ni. Po. Hi.) Be silent
4 יָלַל (Hi.) Howl, wail
5 מָדַד (K. Ni. Pi. Po. Hithpo) Measure
6 (מָלַל)(K. Pi.) Talk
7 (מָסַס)(K. Ni. Hi.) Melt
8 נָדַד (K. Po. Hi. Ho. Hithpo.) Wander
9 סָבַב (K. Ni. Pi. Po. Hi. Ho.) Surround
10 (סָכַךְ)(K. Hi. Ho.) Cover, protect
11 (סָרַר)(K.) Be rebellious
12 פָּלַל (Pi. Hithp.) Pray
13 פָּרַר (K. Po. Pil. Hi. Ho. Hithpo.) Break
14 צָרַר (K. Pu. Hi.) Distress
15 קָדַד (K.) Bow down the head
16 קָלַל (K. Ni. Pi. Pil. Pu. Hi. Hithpalpel) Be light
17 רָנַן (K. Pi. Pu. Hi. Hithpo.) Sing, cry aloud
18 שָׁדַד (K. Ni. Pi. Pu. Po. Ho.) Destroy
19 (שָׁמַם)(K. ~~Pu.~~) Be waste, desolate
20 תָּמַם (K. Ni. Hi. Hithp.) Finish

2. Verbs Pe Guttural and Ayin doubled.

1 אָרַר K. Ni. Pi. Ho.) Curse
2 הָלַל (K. Pi. Po. Pu. Hi. Hithp. Hithpo.) Praise
3 (חָגַג)(K.) Dance, celebrate a feast
4 חָלַל (K. Ni. Pi. Pu. Poel, Poal, Hi. Ho.) Pollute, begin
5 חָנַן (K. Ni. Pi. Po. Ho. Hithp.) Be gracious
6 חָתַת (K. Ni. Pi. Hi.) Be dismayed
7 (רָבַב)(K. Pu.) Be many, multiply
8 רָעַע (K. Hi. Hithpol.) Be evil

XIX. Verbs Pe Yodh occurring 25–5000 times.

1 הָלַךְ (K. Ni. Pi. Hi. Hithp.) Walk
2 יָבֵשׁ (K. Pi. Hi.) Be dry
3 יָטַב (K. Hi.) Be good
4 יָכַל (Ho.) Be able
5 יָלַד (K. Ni. Pi. Pu. Hi. Ho. Hithp.) Bring forth
6 יָנַק (K. Hi.) Give suck
7 יָסַד (K. Ni. Pi. Pu. Ho.) Found

XIX. Verbs Pe Yodh occurring 25–5000 times.

8 יָסַף (K.Ni.Hi.) Add [tise
9 יָסַר (K. Ni. Nithp.Pi.Hi.) Chas-
10 יָצַק (K. Hi. Ho.) Pour out
11 יָצַר (K. Ni, Pu. Ho.) Form
12 יָצַת (K. Ni. Hi.) Kindle
13 (יָקַץ)(K.) Awake [snares
14 (יָקַשׁ)(K. Ni. Ho. or Pu.) Lay
15 יָרַד (K. Hi. Ho.) Go down
16 יָרַשׁ (K. Ni. Pi. Hi.) Possess
17 יָשַׁב (K.Ni.Pi.Hi.Ho.) Sit, dwell
18 (יָשֵׁן)(K. Pi.) Sleep
19 יָשַׁר (K. Pi. Pu. Hi.) Be straight, right
20 יָתַר (K. Ni. Hi.) Be left over

XX. Verbs Ayin Vav occurring 25–5000 times.

1 (בּוּז)(K.) Despise [ashamed
2 בּוֹשׁ (K. Pil. Hi. Hithpol) Be
3 גּוּר (K. Hithpol.) Sojourn
4 (דּוּשׁ)(K. Ni. Hoph.) Thresh
5 זוּב (K.) Flow
6 זוּר (K. Ni. Ho.) Sojourn
7 חוֹל (K. Pol. Pul. Hi. Ho. Hith-pol. Hithpalpel) Be pained, bring forth
8 טוֹב (K. Hi.) Be good [tain
9 כּוֹל (K. Pilpel, Polpal, Hi.) Con-
10 כּוּן (Ni. Pol. Pul. Hi. Ho. Hith-pol.) Prepare
11 (לוּז)(K. Ni. Hi.) Turn away
12 לוּן (K. Ni. Hi. Hithpalpel) Lodge [Scorn
13 לוּץ (K. Ni. Pil. Hithpalpel)
14 (מוּג)(K. Ni. Pol. Hithpol.) Melt
15 מוּט (K. Ni. Hi. Hithp.) Move
16 מוּל (K. Ni. Pol. Hi. Hithpol.) Circumcise
17 מוּשׁ (K. Hi.) Depart
18 מוּת (K. Pol. Hi. Ho.) Die
19 (נוּם)(K.) Slumber
20 (נוּם)(K. Pol. Hi. Hithpol.) Flee
21 נוּף (K. Pol. Hi. Ho.) Shake, sift
22 (סוּג)(K. Ni.) Turn back
23 סוּר (K. Pol. Hi. Ho.) Turn aside
24 פּוּץ (K. Ni. Pol. Pilpel, Hi. Hithp.) Scatter
25 (צוּד)(K. Po. Hithp.) Hunt
26 (צוּם)(K.) Fast
27 צוּר (K.) Press, besiege
28 קוּם (K. Pi. Pol. Hi. Ho. Hithp.) Rise, stand
29 רוּם (K. Pol. Polal, Hi. Ho. Hith-pol.) Be high
30 רוּץ (K. Pol. Hi) Run
31 (רוּק)(Hi. Ho.) Pour out, draw out
32 (רוּשׁ)(K. Hithp.) Be poor
33 שׁוּב (K. Pol. Pul. Hi. Ho.) Turn, return

XXI. Verbs Ayin Yodh occurring 25–5000 times.

1 בִּין (K. Ni. Pol. Hi. Hithpol.)
2 גִּיל (K.) Exult [Perceive
3 רִיב (K. Hi.) Strive
4 שִׂים (K. Hi. Ho.) Place, set
5 שִׁיר (P. Pol. Ho.) Sing
6 שִׁית (K. Ho.) Put

XXII. Verbs Pe Aleph.

1 אָבַד (K. Pi. Hi.) Perish
2 אָבָה (K.) Be willing
3 אָחַז (K. Ni. Pi. Ho.) Seize
4 אָכַל (K. Ni. Pi. Pu. Hi.) Eat
5 אָמַר (K. Ni. Hi. Hithp.) Say
6 אָפָה (K. Ni.) Bake

XXIII. Verbs Lamedh Aleph, occurring 25—5000 times.

1 בָּרָא (K.Ni.Pi.Hi.) Create
2 חָבָא (Ni. Pu. Hi. Ho. Hithp.) Hide
3 חָטָא (K.Pi.Hi.Hithp.) Sin
4 טָמֵא (K. Ni. Pi. Pu. Hithp. Hothp.) Be unclean
5 יָרֵא (K. Ni. Pi.) Be afraid
6 (כָּלָא)(K.Ni. Pi.) Restrain
7 מָלֵא (K.Ni.Pi.Pu.Hithp.)Be full
8 מָצָא (K. Ni. Hi.) Find
9 (נָבָא)(Ni. Hithp.) Prophesy
10 פָּלָא (Ni.Pi.Hi. Hithp.) Be wonderful
11 (צָמֵא)(K.) Be thirsty
12 קָנָא (Pi. Hi.) Be jealous
13 קָרָא { K.Ni.Pu. } Call / { K.Ni.Hi. } Meet
14 רָפָא (K. Ni. Pi. Hithp.) Heal
15 שָׂנֵא (K. Ni. Pi.) Hate

XXIV. Verbs Lamedh He, occurring 25—2000 times.

1 בָּזָה (K. Ni. Hi.) Despise
2 בָּכָה (K. Pi.) Weep
3 בָּלָה (K. Pi.) Fall away, decay
4 בָּנָה (K. Ni.) Build
5 גָּלָה (K. Ni. Pi. Pu. Ho. Hithp.) Reveal
6 (דָּגָה)(K.) Increase
7 (דָּלָה)(K. Pi.) Draw
8 דָּמָה (K. Ni. Pi. Hithp.) Be like
9 זָנָה (K. Pu. Hi.) Commit fornication
10 (כָּבָה)(K. Pi.) Quench
11 כָּלָה (K. Pi. Pu.) Complete
12 כָּסָה (K. Ni. Pi. Pu. Hithp.) Conceal
13 לָוָה (K. Ni. Hi.) Join
14 נָטָה (K. Ni. Hi.) Stretch out
15 סָפָה (K. Ni. Hi.) End
16 פָּדָה (K. Ni. Hi. Ho.) Redeem
17 פָּנָה (K.Pi.Hi.Ho.) Turn about
18 (פָּשָׂה)(K.) Spread
19 צָוָה (Pi.Pu.) Command
20 צָפָה (K.Pi.Pu.) Watch, cover
21 קָוָה (K. Ni. Pi.) Wait
22 קָנָה (K. Ni. Hi.) Get, obtain
23 קָצָה (K. Pi. Hi.) Cast off, send
24 קָשָׁה (K. Ni. Pi. Hi.) Be sharp, hard
25 רָדָה (K.Pi.Hi.) Have dominion
26 שָׁבָה (K. Ni.) Capture
27 שָׁחָה (K.Hi.Hithp.)Do obeisance
28 שָׁקָה (Ni. Pu. Hi.) Drink
29 שָׁתָה (K. Ni.) Drink
30 תָּלָה (K. Ni. Pi.) Hang

XXV. Verbs Ayin Vav and, at the same time, Guttural, or Lamedh Aleph, occurring 25—5000 times.

1 אוֹר (K. Ni. Hi.) Shine
2 בּוֹא (K. Hi. Ho.) Go in
3 נוּחַ (K. Hi Ho.) Rest
4 נוּעַ (K. Ni. Hi.) Move, nod
5 עוּד (K.Pi.Hi.Ho. Pil. Hithpal.) Testify
6 עוּף (K.Pol.Hi.Hithpol.) Fly
7 עוּר (K. Ni. Pol. Hi. Hithpol.) Awake
8 רוּעַ (Ni. Polal, Hi. Hithpol.) Shout

XXVI. Verbs Pe Nun and, at the same time, Guttural, Lamedh Aleph or Lamedh He, occurring 25—5000 times.

1 לָקַח (K.Ni.Pu.Ho.Hithp.) Take
2 נָאַף (K. Pi.) Commit adultery
3 נָאַץ (K. Pi. Hi. Hithp.) Despise
4 נָגַע (K. Ni. Pi. Pu. Hi.) Touch
5 נָדַח (K. Ni. Pu. Hi. Ho.) Drive
6 נָהַג (K. Pi.) Lead
7 נָחָה (K. Hi.) Lead forth
8 נָחַל (K. Pi. Hi. Ho. Hithp.) Inherit
9 נָטָה (K. Ni. Hi.) Stretch out
10 נָטַע (K. Ni.) Plant
11 נָכָה (Ni. Pu. Hi. Ho.) Smite
12 נָסָה (Pi.) Try, prove
13 נָסַע (K. Ni. Hi.) Depart
14 נָצַח (Ni. Pi.) Be preeminent
15 נָקָה (K. Ni. Pi.) Be innocent
16 נָשָׂא (K.Ni.Pi.Hi.Hithp.) Lift up

XXVII. Verbs Pe Yodh and, at the same time, Guttural, Lamedh Aleph or Lamedh He, occurring 25—5000 times.

1 יָגַע (K. Pi. Hi.) Labor, be weary
2 יָדָה (Hi. Hith.) Thank
3 יָדַע (K. Ni. Pi. Po. Pu. Hi. Ho. Hithp.) Know
4 יָהַב (K.) Give
5 יָחַל (Ni. Pi. Hi.) Wait
6 יָכַח (Ni.Hi.Ho.Hithp.) Reprove
7 יָעַץ (K.Ni.Hithp.) Give counsel
8 יָצָא (K. Hi. Ho.) Go forth
9 יָרֵא (K. Ni. Pi.) Be afraid
10 יָרָה (K. Ni. Hi.) Cast, instruct
11 יָרַשׁ (K. Ni. Pi. Hi.) Possess
12 יָשַׁב (K. Ni. Pi. Hi. Ho.) Sit, dwell
13 יָשַׁע (Ni. Hi.) Deliver

XXVIII. Verbs Pe and Ayin Guttural, and Lamedh He occurring 25–5000 times.

1 אָבָה (K.) Be willing (*Pe Aleph*)
2 אָלָה (K. Hi.) Swear
3 הָגָה (K. Po. Hi.) Meditate
4 הָיָה (K. Ni.) Be
5 הָמָה (K.) Make a noise
6 הָרָה (K. Pu. Po.) Conceive
7 חָיָה (K. Pi. Hi.) Live
8 חָלָה (K. Ni. Pi. Pu. Hi. Ho. Hithp.) Be sick
9 חָנָה (K.) Encamp
10 חָסָה (K.) Trust
11 חָרָה (K. Ni. Hi. Hithp.) Be angry
12 מָחָה (K. Ni. Hi.) Wipe off
13 מָרָה (K. Hi.) Rebel
14 עָלָה (K. Ni. Hi. Ho. Hithp.) Go up
15 עָנָה (K. Ni. Pi. Hi. / K. Ni. Pi. Pu. Hi. Hithp.) Answer, afflict
16 עָשָׂה (K. Ni. Pi. Pu.) Do, make
17 פָּרָה (K. Hi.) Be fruitful
18 צָפָה (K. Pi. Pu.) Watch, cover
19 קָרָה (K. Ni. Pi. Hi.) Meet [See
20 רָאָה (K. Ni. Pu. Hi. Ho. Hithp.)
21 רָבָה (K. Pi. Hi.) Multiply
22 רָעָה (K. Pi. Hi. Hithp.) Feed
23 רָפָה (K. Ni. Pi. Hi. Hithp.) Be feeble [pleased
24 רָצָה (K. Ni. Pi. Hi. Hithp.) Be

XXIX. Synopses in the Kal of ten common, but difficult verbs.

	(בּוֹא)	(הָלַךְ)	(יָצָא)	(לָקַח)	(יָדַע)
Perf. 3 m. sg.	בָּא	הָלַךְ	יָצָא	לָקַח	יָדַע
Inf. Abs.	בּוֹא	הָלוֹךְ	יָצוֹא	לָקוֹחַ	יָדוֹעַ
Inf. Cst.	בּוֹא	לֶכֶת	צֵאת	קַחַת	דַּעַת
Impf. 3 m. sg.	יָבוֹא	יֵלֵךְ	יֵצֵא	יִקַּח	יֵדַע
Imv. 2 m. sg.	בּוֹא	לֵךְ	צֵא	קַח	דַּע
Participle Act.	בָּא	הֹלֵךְ	יֹצֵא	לֹקֵחַ	יֹדֵעַ

	(הָיָה)	(חָיָה)	(רָאָה)	(יָרֵא)	(נָתַן)
Perf. 3 m. sg.	הָיָה	חָיָה	רָאָה	יָרֵא	נָתַן
Inf. Abs.	הָיוֹה	חָיוֹה	רָאוֹה	יָרֹא	נָתוֹן
Inf. Cst.	הֱיוֹת	חֱיוֹת	רְאוֹת	יְרֹא	תֵּת
Impf. 3 m sg.	יִהְיֶה	יִחְיֶה	יִרְאֶה	יִירָא	יִתֵּן
Imv. 2 m. sg.	הֱיֵה	חֱיֵה	רְאֵה	יְרָא	תֵּן
Participle Act.	הֹיֶה	חֹיֶה	רֹאֶה	יֹרֵא	נֹתֵן

ERRATA.

Page 10, line 10 from top, *for* זְעַמִי *read* זְעַמִי.

" 13, line 6 from bottom, *omit* (*See Appendix I*).

" 14, line 6 from bottom, *for* ī *read* ĭ.

" 15, foot-note, *after* see *insert* **29.** 1.

" 23, line 4 from top, *after* see *insert* **28.** 1. 2).

" 23, line 14 from bottom, *after* see *insert* **9.** 2. 2).

" 23, *omit foot-note.*

" 33, line 14 from top, *for* **41.** 4 *read* **41.** 2. 5). R.

" 45, line 18 from top, *insert* in *before* the.

" 45, line 10 from bottom, *insert* Perfect *before* always.

" 53, line 17 from top, *insert in parenthesis* **63.** 1. 2).

" 53, line 18 from top, *insert in parenthesis* **63.** 2.

" 55, line 4, from bottom, *for* **23.** *read* **28.**

" 56, line 15 from top, references **40.** 1 and **53.** 1 *are to* Isaiah.

" 75, line 15 from top, *for H* read *A.*

" 75, line 19 from bottom, *for* ן *read* ו.

" 81, line 2 from top, *for* N *read* Q.

" 88, last line, *read* אַקְטִילָה *and* אִתְקַטְלָה.

" 113, in XIII, *insert between Nos.* 12 *and* 13, חֲלַם (K.) Dream.

" 113, in XIII, *insert between Nos.* 26 *and* 27, עֲמַד (K. Hi. Ho.) Stand.

" 114, in XV, No. 7. *insert* Pu. *after* Pi.

" 115, in XVIII, No. 19, *for* Pu. *read* Ni. Po. Hi. Ho. Hithpo.

" 117, in XXIII, No. 1, *omit* Hi.; in XXIV, No. 29, *insert* Hi.

" 118, in XXVII, No. 6, *for* Pi. *read* Hi.

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